

THE NAPAN

Vol. XLIII] No 25 -E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CAN

Rain Cloaks
\$2.00 Each

THE HARDY DRY GOODS COMPANY.
Cheapside - Napanee.

Ask for
Your Coupons

BELT SALE SATURDAY 13c.

200 Ladies' Belts, Leather, Silk and Wash Belts in the lots, not one worth less than 25c, and many are regular value at 40c and 50c. The assortment is very large, not all one kind.

13c Each or 2 for 25c on Saturday

New Arrivals in Dress Goods.

Black and Navy Lustres 35c and 50c.
Black Coating serges 56 inches wide, 90c the yard.
Mistral voiles full range of shades 65c.
Wash Waistings white, also white with black.
Evenings shades in voile.
Crepe dechenes and Crepeleenes.

D. & A. Corsets 75c.

One of the best of the D. and A. line is their new 75c erect form long hip corset made in heavy or summer weight, perfect fitting full of comfort and good wear.

Other prices 50c, \$1.00, 1.25, and 1.50.

Hat Sale Saturday and all Next Week.

Buy a special purchase we have secured the New York samples of a large Millinery House. All the very newest styles of Hats are in the lot, all new within the last two weeks. We will offer these from one-fourth to one-half less than usual retail prices. Come in and try them on. Several shipments of trimmings opened this week.

Ladies Collars.

Embroidered Tab collars new ones 8c, 10c, 15c, 25c.
Linen Collars new styles 2 for 25c all sizes.
New Ideas.
Tab collars of Canvas cloth embroidered with colors 15c and 25c.
Silk stock collars, wash stock collars.
Crush Silk and leather belts.
New girdle belts in white, black and colors.

Men's Shirts.

Special display and sale of men's shirts for Saturday and next week.
Men's soft laundried shirts 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00.
Men's dress regatta shirts 75c, \$1.00.
Boy's Regatta shirts 50c.
Men's Heavy working shirts 50c, 75.
Men's and Boys underwear.
Men's Bal underwear 75c, and \$1.00 suit.
Boy's Ballbriggan shirts 25c all sizes.

Ladies Wash Dress Skirts.

White Pique skirts, \$1.75, 2.25, 2.75.
Duck Skirts, light and dark patterns.
Ladies Walking skirts, \$2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00.
Fine Dress Skirts \$5.00, 5.50, 6.50, 7.50.

English Cambric Prints.

32 inches wide in light or dark and medium shades a splendid lot of patterns and although the cotton advance has made these goods much higher in price we still sell them at 12½ the yard.

Wide Canadian Duck prints 10c.
Good washing every day prints. 6c, 7c, 8c.
All our prints are fast colors.

New Waists.

New lines white Waists nicely trimmed 75c, \$1.00, 1.25
Very swell white waists \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 2.75, 2.25.
New styles white wash silk waists \$3.00, 3.50, 3.75, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00.
A very large range to choose from.
Black Silk waists, \$3.00 to \$7.00 and all prices between.
Black satanna waists two special numbers at \$1.25 and 2.00 both like silk.
Our waists are all good fitting.

Women's Lisle hose 25c.

Womens open work and drop stitch Lisle thread hose very fancy and extra value special 25c pair.

Very strong white wash s'k waists \$3.00, 3.50, 3.75, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00.
A very large range to choose from.
Black Silk waists, \$3.00 to \$7.00 and all prices between.
Black satanna waists two special numbers at \$1.25 and 2.00 both like silk.
Our waists are all good fitting.

Single Pairs Lace Curtains.

We have a lot of lace curtains only one pair of a kind which we are going to sell cheap Saturday and next week.

THE HARDY DRY GOODS CO.

BLOCKS, SLABS, AND CORDWOOD.

—FOR SALE—

CHAS. STEVENS,
West Side Market.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL, Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$475,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.

INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

Mr. H. B. McCabe has removed his PAINT SHOP from D. E. Frisken's old stand, to Webster & Boyes, on Dundas Street, opposite Williams' Livery Stable.

Owing to lack of room he was compelled to make this change, and in his new quarters he will be pleased to greet all his old customers, as well as any new ones who wish anything in his line. Now is the time to have your buggy or wagon nicely painted for the coming summer, and have it done right and as cheap as good workmanship will allow.

H. B. McCABE,
Carriage Painter.

READ THIS

If you want your horses properly shod bring them to my place of business.

D. HENWOOD'S Old Stand.

Having secured the business of the late D. Henwood, I would be pleased to greet all the old customers and new ones as well.

Being a practical workman I am prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing at moderate prices.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Edward Graham

The Neilson-Robinson Chemical Co. had a handsome sign placed in position at their place of business Thursday.

Famous Quick Meal Gasoline stoves and Oxford Jewell gas stoves.

MADOLE & WILSON.

NOTICE—

An application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its present session for an Act to incorporate a Company under the name of the "Kingston and Dominion Central Railway", with power to construct and operate a railway from a point in or near the City of Kingston to, near or through Newboro and Westport in the County of Leeds and thence in a generally westerly direction to some point on the Georgian Bay between Parry Sound and Midland; to acquire, own, develop and utilize water powers; to lease its railway to or amalgamate with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada or the Brockville, Westport and North Western Railway Company. The undertaking to be declared for the general advantage of Canada.

BARWICK, AYLESWORTH, WRIGHT & MOSS
Solicitors for the Applicants.
(McGiverin & Hayden,
Agents at Ottawa)
Dated this 3rd day of May A.D. 1904. 23d

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which mortgage will be produced at the time of sale. There will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by Hiram Wesley Huff, Auctioneer, at the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, on

Saturday, the 28th Day of May,
A. D. 1904.

at the hour of Eleven O'clock in the forenoon the following property, namely:—
All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and being composed of the south half of Lot Number Thirty-seven, in the Fourth Concession of the said Township of Camden.

The following improvements are said to be erected on the said property:—One and one-half story frame dwelling house 24 x 36 and an addition 20 x 30, one story frame barn 30 x 48 and an addition 30 x 40, one frame carriage house 20 x 30.

This farm is situate on the North side of Varty Lake and borders on the Lake. About 60 acres of this property is tillable land.

TERMS—Twenty per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, to the Vendor's Solicitor, and the balance in one month thereafter without interest.

For further particulars apply to
H. W. HUFF, H. M. DEROCHE,
Auctioneer. Vendor's Solicitor.

Dated at Napanee this 28th Day of April, A. D. 1904. 20d

Do You Need a Paper Hanger,

One who is sure to give the best of satisfaction.

Arthur Briggs

having had an extensive experience in paper hanging, both in the medium and better qualities of papers, guarantees the best of satisfaction. My place of business is on Dundas street, in the Wilson block, formerly occupied by Joseph Gates.

I am also a competent painter and fully qualified to execute all orders. Charges Moderate.

Fishing tackle. MADOLE & WILSON.

CASORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Pritchard*
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Women's Lisle hose 25c.

Womens open work and drop stitch Lisle thread hose very fancy and extra value special 25c pair.

All colors Defiance Carpet Warps in stock.

New Arrivals.

Men's Grey Canvas Laced Boots Tip	90c
Boys'	75c
Youths'	65c
Men's White Canvas Oxfords at	1.50
Laced Boots	2.00 & 2.50

Misses White Canvas Shoes 11 to 2,	90c
Children's	8 to 10 1/2 85c
Childs'	5 to 7 1/2 75c

A good assortment of Boots for Baby in Black, White, Red and Chocolate colors.

WILSON & BRO.

COURT OF REVISION

TOWN OF NAPANEE.

Notice is hereby given that the first sitting of the Court of Revision for the Town of Napanee, for the hearing of appeals against the assessment for the year 1904, will be held in the Council Chamber, Napanee, on Friday, June 17th, at the hour of 7.30 o'clock in the evening.

J. E. HERRING,
Town Clerk,

Napanee May 30th, 1904.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

The County Council

of Lennox and Addington will meet at the Council Chambers, in the Court House, Napanee, on

Tuesday, 7th, June 1904
at 2 o'clock p.m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than Wednesday, 8th June, 1904, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk,

Dated, May 19th 1904.

Mr. Justice Ferguson is dead.

A little girl, aged six years, named Levy, was killed by a street car at Montreal before her mother's eyes.

The United States Government has requested France to use her influence to obtain the release of an American citizen captured by Moroccan brigands.

At the opening of the Ontario Synod, at Kingston, Bishop Mills spoke very strongly of the evils of gambling and political corruption. He referred to card parties given by women in the afternoon, where play for high stakes was indulged in.

DESMOND.

Fred Henderson lost a valuable horse last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Switzer spent Sunday at Mrs. George Lee's, Yarker.

Mrs. J. Bell is on the sick list.

A baseball team is being organized here. A number from here intend taking in the circus on Friday.

Miss Edyth Bell spent Victoria Day at Trenton, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Rev. J. S. McMullen, of that place.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Bell spent Sunday at J. Wilson's, Wesley.

Much interest is being taken in teaching for the entrance examinations by our teacher, Miss M. Price as school hours now are from eight o'clock until five o'clock.

Rev. E. F. Bell and wife and Miss Amelia Bell have returned to his home at Coe Hill after spending Victoria Day with his father, A. P. Bell.

VENNACHAR.

The afternoon of Empire day was pleasantly spent at the schoolhouse. The programme was of a patriotic nature and consisted of recitations and songs by the pupils. Rev. C. W. DeMill gave a talk on the flag which had just been bought for the schoolhouse. William Holmes gave a few appropriate selections on his gramophone. Much credit is due to the teacher, Miss Bebee, for the way the children are progressing.

Mrs. Willet Sweetnam moved this week to her father's Mr. Ferguson, Matawatchan She intends staying a week there before going to North Bay.

Alfred Bebee took his little son Oliver to the Kingston hospital to get treated for rheumatism.

James Bebee has bought a farm from Norman McCrimmon.

Carmon McNeal has moved into the house owned by Simon Ball.

R. W. Conner has put up a frame barn.

Rathbun's Star Cement.
MADOLE & WILSON.

EE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

NADA—FRIDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1904

DEATH OF JUDGE FERGUSON

Hon. Thomas Ferguson of the High Court of Justice of Ontario died Tuesday afternoon at his residence, 288 Sherbourne street, Toronto.

Justice Ferguson was one of three of the High Court Bench of Ontario who had served for a quarter of a century. Among the famous cases over which he presided were the trial of McWherral for murder: the second trial of the Hyman twins, charged with the murder of Willie Wells and the first trial of the Dominion Bank robbery, in which William Ponton, Robert Mackie, George Pare and James Holden were jointly indicted.

He was well liked and much admired by the court officials of Napanee, and will be remembered by a large number of people of this section, who were in attendance at the court during the trial of the famous Dominion Bank Robbers.

Lawn mowers, grass shears, rakes, weeders, hoes, scythes & cheap at
GREY LION HARDWARE.

FASHIONABLE "AT HOME"

On Friday evening, May 27th, the Newburgh Whist Club entertained their friends to a fashionable "At Home" in Finkle's hall. The hall was beautifully decorated with palms, ferns and lilies, and presented a most charming appearance. The music furnished was excellent, and everyone present enjoyed themselves immensely. The dancing was kept up until early in the morning. A nice lunch was served by the gentlemen of the Whist Club.

The lady patronesses were—Mrs. Finkle, gowned in Persian satin and Brussels net overdress with blue trimmings; Mrs. Dunn grey voile over pale blue silk and cream lace bertha; Mrs. McAuley, cream silk crepe de chene over cream satin; Miss Paul black silk voile.

The guests from Napanee were—Miss Hall, gowned black and white silk; Miss Richardson, champagne silk; Miss Preston fawn silk; Miss Johnston, black silk; Miss Grange, green silk; Miss Florence Grange, black and white silk; Miss Pruy, white silk organdie.

From Strathcona—Mrs. Kehoe, black and white silk; Miss McGuire, pale blue etamine over white silk.

From Newburgh—Miss Beeman, pink silk organdie; Miss Grange, white silk; Miss Sutton, white silk organdie; Miss Patterson, champagne silk; Miss McDonald green silk Irish point lace.

From Camden East—Mrs. McCarthy, heliotrope silk and bertha of real lace; Mrs. Ryan, pale grey silk voile.

From Yarker—Mrs. Dr. Oldham, white silk organdie; Mrs. Connolly, pale blue and white silk.

From Marlbank—Mrs. Scanlin, black silk and bertha of real lace.

From Enterprise—Miss Scanlin, green silk with white chiffon trimmings.

From Railton—Miss Keeley, white silk; Miss Lilliau O'Reilly, white silk organdie and real lace; Miss O'Reilly, pale blue silk voile and real lace trimmings; Miss McAuley, white silk organdie and Irish point lace.

Gentlemen from Napanee—Messrs. Burnham, Madill, Allison, Williams, Brisco Dafoe, Fisher.

From Strathcona—M. J. Kehoe.

From Newburgh—H. Ryan, P. Madden, W. B. Dunn, F. Miller, J. McAuley, V. McNeil, C. H. Finkle, Z. Fitzmartin.

From Camden East—Hubert Ryan.

From Marlbank—Wm. Scadding.

From Enterprise—B. Scanlin.

From Railton—F. L. McAuley, D. Keeley, J. Keeley, Dr. F. Keeley.

Music was furnished by Prof. Salisbury's string orchestra, of Kingston.

Buy your mixed paints, dry paints, oil, varnish, stains, white lead and turpentine.

PERSONALS

Mr. George D. Lee, Odessa, was a caller at our office on Friday.

Miss Estella Skinner, Camden East, was the guest of Miss Florence Shangraw, Harrowsmith, on Sunday last.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Carrie M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Unger, Morven, to Damon A. Garrison, to take place on June 8th.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Sanderson, of Northport, were the guests of his parents in Napanee on Sunday.

G. A. Caton was in Kingston on Friday last.

Richard Carr, Dorland was a caller at our office on Tuesday.

Mr. John Killorin and wife, of Chicago, are the guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Killorin, Forest Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Henry will leave shortly for the west. Mr. Henry goes to Edmonton while Mrs. Henry will spend the summer with her daughter, Mrs. A. H. Bunnell, at their summer home at Rat Portage.

Gibson and Harry Pringle left last week for Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis and children, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Lockhead, Kingston, returned to their home in Enterprise on Thursday of last week.

Mr. Harry Stewart, of Deseronto was in town on Saturday evening.

Mr. Wilson, of Marlbank, was in Napanee on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. E. B. Morden and Miss Edith spent Sunday in Deseronto.

Mr. F. Patterson and Mr. D. B. Ames, called on Mr. Milton Shangraw last Sunday.

Announcements of the marriage of Miss Mary I. Wood and Albert A. Miller have been issued, to take place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bell, Morven, on 8th June.

Mr. S. Lane spent a few days of this week in Deseronto.

Mr. Bruce Russel, of Empey Hill, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. Henry Kimmerly, of Deseronto, was in town on Sunday.

Mrs. Dyess and Master Harold Foster, of Hollowell, spent a few days of last week in Deseronto, Napanee, and Camden East.

Mrs. C. Anderson visited relatives in Kingston last week.

Rev. and Mrs. Jones, of Tamworth, spent last week in Kingston.

The Misses Norma Comer, Tweed; and Myrtle Shier, Enterprise, were guests of the Misses Corbett, Kingston, last week.

Mrs. Robert Dickinson, of Napanee, visited a few days last week in Picton.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lowey and child, of Adolphustown, are visiting in Picton.

Mrs. Thos. Murphy, who suffered a stroke of paralysis recently, is recovering slowly. Sue was able to sit up in a chair this week, but she has not yet recovered her speech.

Miss Belle Pollard spent Tuesday last in Kingston the guest of Mrs. Wilkinson.

Mrs. J. J. O'Connell of New York is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Blanchard.

F. O. Myres leaves for a Western city next week, where he is buying out a baking establishment, after working in Napanee for six years as foreman in that business.

Mr. Jas. Pittman, Fellows, was a caller at our office on Saturday.

Dr. D. W. Allison is visiting his father, Mr. Dr. W. Allison, Adolphustown.

HAVE YOU TRIED J. F. SMITH'S 40 CENT COFFEE.

FRESH MAPLE SYRUP,
\$1.00 Per Gallon.

Carnations 30 Cents per Dozen.
AT—
J. F. SMITH'S.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

WAR NEWS.

(Associated Press Despatches.)

Washington, May 29.—The following cablegram has been received at the Japanese Legation:—

"Tokio, May 29.—General Oku, commanding the army attacking Kinchow, reports that in the attack on Nanshan Hill the fourth division formed the right wing and the third division the left wing and the first division the centre. The enemy consisted of one division of the field army and two batteries of field artillery, besides fortress artillery and marines. The fourth division, taking advantage of the enemy's left wing which was weakened by the bombardment from our fleet at Kinchow bay, finally succeeded in carrying the enemy's position, while other divisions immediately followed it up. Thereupon the enemy retreated in confusion, exploding magazines at Tafangshin. The trophies of battle consist of 68 guns and ten machine guns, besides many other things. Our casualties are estimated at about 3,500. The enemy left on the battle field over 500 dead bodies."

A STRONG POSITION.

A despatch from the Imperial Government at Tokio received by the Japanese Legation on Saturday gave the following details of the Nanshan Hill fight:—

"The attack on the enemy at Nanshan Hill commenced at 2.35 a.m. of the 25th. The enemy's defensive works were an almost permanent nature, and their artillery consisted of 50 guns of various calibres and two quick-firing field artillery companies. Their infantry ranged in two or three lines in covered trenches with loopholes, and emplaced machine guns on important points, and offered a stubborn resistance.

"We ranged all our field guns upon the forts and the enemy's principal artillery and silenced eleven of them, and while quick-firers previously retired to Nanganling and continued firing until night, our artillery concentrated fire upon the enemy's trenches and our infantry forces advanced to within 400 or 500 metres from the



Fred L. Hooper

AGENT FOR

The Eaton
Hurlbut
Papers

squadron had proved most deadly and was the first to weaken. It was there that the first breach was made in the human wall that all day had been an invincible

From the north there are many items showing that skirmishing is of daily occurrence and that Kuroki is steadily pushing forward advance parties, but The Times's correspondent at headquarters, wiring on Monday, states that there are no extensive movements afoot either of Kuroki's army to the north or of the Russians south from Liaoyang. That Kuroki, notwithstanding this statement, is gradually working his army into a position where it can cut in behind Kuropatkin should he seek to launch a force southward for the relief of Port Arthur, seems to be proven by many isolated facts. The centre of interest, however, is on the Liaoting Peninsula. In naval circles there is nothing doing, nor will there be till Togo's co-operations become necessary in an assault on Port Arthur. What the Russians describe as another attempt to bottle up the harbor the Japanese Admiral calls a reconnaissance, in which a gunboat was rather badly manled.

A PERSONAL EXAMPLE

When Men Are Brave About Us They Make Us Brave.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, by Wm. Bailly, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Los Angeles, Cal., says:—Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text:—Acts xxvii, 36, "Then they were all of good cheer."

Had you ever followed the sea? In these days of multiplied facilities for ocean travel, when mammoth liners, equipped like floating palaces, carry tens and hundreds of thousands of passengers to and fro across the seas, with a sense of security added to the maximum of comfort, we little think of the discomforts attendant upon the ocean voyages of half a century ago. But though the conditions of sea travel have so vastly improved in recent years that a journey across the Atlantic or up the Mediterranean is no longer an undertaking to be dreaded there are still many traditions of the sea which time has not materially changed. If you have traveled much upon the ocean, you must know that there are superstitious sailors who dislike to carry ministers, or as they call them, "sky pilots," in their ships. Ever since the recreant Jonah was the cause of a Mediterranean cyclone, because he would persist in going to Tarshish when God told him to go to Nineveh, there have been sailors who believe the presence of a minister upon their ship means head winds and storms and disasters and misfortunes. This prejudice against carrying a minister, like the prejudice against carrying a corpse or the starting of a voyage on a Friday, has been gradually getting less and less as sailors have become better educated. Only a few months ago a great liner set out from our shores for the Holy Land carrying among her passengers several hundred ministers of the gospel. But in olden times the sailors would look with very distrustful eyes upon any man in clerical garb who might cross their gangplank. The mutterings in the forecabin were loud and deep if two or more missionaries happened to be enrolled at the same time on the ship's passenger list.

PAUL IN THE STORM.

Superstition, however, is not easily eradicated. This prejudice against ministerial passengers has survived for centuries. Yet in the scene of my text we have an instance of its being overcome. Here is Paul, a landsman, a prisoner and a missionary, so winning the confidence of the crew that they heed his warnings and follow his suggestions. It was, too, in a crisis when nautical skill was needed that they listened to him. There was a storm raging of unusual violence. The dreaded hurricane they called euroclydon was lashing the Mediterranean into fury. There was darkness even at midday; all reckoning lost, all hope given up. Then the 275 persons on board turned to this little Jewish missionary for guidance and encouragement. They had begun the voyage against his advice. They might be prejudiced against him as a preacher and a prisoner, but they listened to him when he addressed them, bidding them be of good cheer. "And when he had thus spoken he took bread and gave thanks to God in presence of them all, and when he had broken it he began to eat. Then were they all of good cheer, and they also took some meat."

Why were the crew and the passengers of this Alexandrian corn ship

when, in fact, the man never gave you any advice or offered any sensible plan by which you could get out of your threatened danger. But, though it is a mean and a contemptible act to ridicule the misfortunes of others for the joy you have in seeing other people suffer, it is justifiable to plead with them to accept your advice in their trouble by reminding them that your former advice would have saved them from getting into the trouble.

In order to erect a mansion it is often necessary to tear down and clear away the walls of an old family homestead. But no man has a right to tear down or destroy anything unless he can erect a better in its place. The most mischievous of all social reformers is the destructive iconoclast who has nothing to offer us in the place of the institutions he would tear down. We know our social system is imperfect, but we would not have it mended by an anarchist, who, like the leaders of the French revolution of 1793, would commence by demolishing the good and the evil together. It is easy enough to be a censorious critic. It is not so easy a matter to furnish a better for that which you deride. I remember, many years ago, as an imaginative boy, I read that strange, weird, horrible story called "Caesar's Column." In fascination I followed its author step by step as he deftly tore the beautiful patterns of modern society into shreds. In horror I read on as he denounced the social status, not as the generation of a Noah was destroyed by this old earth as a water-logged craft, shipping tidal wave after tidal wave, but as a huge column of piled up corpses. But as the years have passed by and boyish imagination has given place to sober thought, the flames and the smoke arising from the funeral pyre of Caesar's column, embellished with dead bodies, have grown less and less. The great air-ships which circled about in the heavens as great flocks of destroying birds have collapsed. Why? Because I see as a man that, though Ignatius Donnelly might advocate the destruction of society by finding fault with it, yet with his brain he could not construct for us a better Utopia. Like Paul, never ridicule a man, never probe for his faults, unless at the same time you can show him how to correct those faults. Never refer to a man's malady or deformity unless you can tell him of a doctor who can apply a remedy for it.

RELIGION THAT HELPS.

Why were the crew and the passengers of the Alexandrian corn ship of good cheer? Because Paul was a man of Christian common sense as well as of supernatural visions. He knew that the only religion that could really help a man must be a religion that could help him in the present life as well as fit him for a life beyond the grave. It was not only the promise of safety in the future that he gave those people, but the sound common sense counsel of preparation, by keeping up their strength for insuring that safety.

"What are you driving at anyway?" says some one. "Is Paul a mere hygienic lecturer?" He is more than that, but he does not think it beneath his dignity, after seeing the vision of God, to tell the crew and the passengers of the Alexandrian corn ship to look after their physical necessities. He does not think it ir-

red off, but somehow they are at last all landed. So in the end of time and in the beginning of eternity all Christians shall be safely brought to the heavenly shores, through stress and storm and peril, it may be, but still safe. Yes, we will be there. We shall all be there. Courage, Christian brother. Fear not the perils of the passage. "Though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof," the promise of Christ, like the words of Paul, shall come gloriously true.

MEDICINE IN OUR FOOD

CURATIVE QUALITIES OF GARDEN TRUCK.

Future Doctor Likely to Prescribe Vegetables Instead of Drugs.

It is a common observation that the quantity of any characteristic element in a plant varies with its richness in the soil. This is, of course, a correlative of the well-known beneficial action of fertilizers in increasing plant growth. It is now proposed, however, to attempt the cultivation of medicated plants—that is, common vegetables containing abnormal quantities of substances it is desired to administer.

It is evident to every one at all acquainted with the laws of physiology that the assimilation of mineral elements by the body is much more readily accomplished when these are partaken in the form of food in vegetables. In the past, if the body has needed an excess of iron, it has been supplied by iron tinctures taken through a glass tube after meals.

IRON IN THE SPINACH.

The modern idea is to supply this want by certain vegetables, such as spinach. Experiments looking to the demonstration of this scheme have been undertaken recently in Europe. Ferruginous plants were grown in soil enriched by the addition of hydrate of iron, and upon analysis it was found that plants grown in such soil contained a much larger percentage of iron than similar plants grown in natural soil.

Of course it is not to be supposed that this increase in the percentage can be increased indefinitely, but it can be carried to a maximum point which is very much greater than the average. This same demonstration has also been carried out in connection with tea cultivation. Samples of tea leaves from several plantations having similar climate and altitude conditions, but different soils, were gathered, and, after drying, were analyzed in the laboratory for their content of iron, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, silicic acid, caffeine and ash.

SOIL REFLECTED IN TEA.

The various soils in which the several plants yielding the sample leaves had been grown were also analyzed for similar elements, and it was found that the chemical composition of the soil, especially the quantities of those substances taken by the plant has an influence, clearly demonstrable by chemical analysis, on the composition of tea leave produced on such soil.

A very interesting vista opens up to the prophetic eye in giving free rein to the imagination on this fascinating subject. Will the doctor of the future, instead of ordering a nauseous dose from the druggist, prescribe a course of medical vegetables, furnishing the iron, or potash, or manganese, etc., by means of these "doctored" or "medicated" vegetables? Certified milk, which, with its guaranteed proportion of milk fat, milk sugar and solids, might have seemed an improbable commercial article fifty years ago, and, if so, why not "certified vegetables" in the immediate future?

LESSON TO THE NATIONS

JAPAN'S CREATION OF FINE NAVY PERSONNEL.

Remarkable Body of Professional Seamen is on British Models.

The successful administration and organization of the Japanese navy have aroused a very definite curiosity in regard to the methods which they have adopted and applied to satisfy the special conditions imposed by their environment, traditions and racial instincts. Thoroughness and preparation seem to be the keystones of their system, and when those qualities are found allied with high intelligence, devoted patriotism, capacity for self-sacrifice and contempt of death, the result must be nearly rounded and complete.

The first important step taken by the imperial navy was the establishment of the Naval College at Tokio in 1873 and the employment until 1882, by permission of the British government, of a number of instructors drawn from the executive and engineering branches of the British fleet. At the same time a few selected students were sent abroad.

Since 1883 the Japanese have conducted their own war schools of instruction and have trained a personnel that is surely remarkable. The number of officers and men voted for the peace establishment of the imperial Japanese navy was as follows:—Officers, 2,294; warrant officers, 1,057; petty officers and seamen, etc., 39,821; officers and men in the reserve—officers of naval reserve, 170; warrant officers, 108, and petty officers and men, 6,343.

The officers of the imperial navy are divided into two classes—first, naval officers (executive), and second, officers holding relative ranks with naval officers.

The list of naval officers includes:—Admirals, vice admirals, rear admirals, captains, commanders, lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, midshipmen, naval cadets, gunners and boatswains. The grades of officers holding relative ranks are engineers, surgeons, paymasters, ordnance engineers, naval constructors, hydrographical engineers, carpenters and bandmasters.

THE NAVAL OFFICERS.

Naval cadets are appointed through competitive examination and are open to the sons of all Japanese subjects. The entrance examination is at present held in the nineteen principal towns of Japan, under supervision of the Superintendent of the Naval College. The number of cadets required for the year is previously gazetted by the Minister of Marine, and the requisitions for prospective vacancies are made on the Superintendent of the Naval College through the local authorities within a specified limit of time. The age of a candidate must not be under sixteen nor over twenty years, and they are divided into two groups. Candidates who have passed the course of the middle schools are examined in mathematics, Japanese composition, English and Chinese, but a candidate who has not passed the middle school curriculum is examined in the following subjects:—Japanese composition, mathematics, English, Chinese, geography, history, physics, chemistry and drawing, and if candidates desire they may also be examined in French, German or Russian. All candidates have to pass a medical examination before they may go up for the competitive examination. Successful candidates become naval cadets, and are ordered to join the Naval College at Yotajima, on the Inland Sea, near the Kure naval station. Travelling expenses to the Naval College are paid and everything is provided at the college by the government.

them be of good cheer. "And when he had thus spoken he took bread and gave thanks to God in presence of them all, and when he had broken it he began to eat. Then were they all of good cheer, and they also took some meat."

Why were the crew and the passengers of this Alexandrian corn ship happy of heart? First, because faith always begets faith, and confidence confidence, and good cheer good cheer. The belief which Paul felt that "there should be no loss of any man's life, but of the ship," was, by his personal example, instilled into the hearts and minds of those by whom he was surrounded. We know that cowardice is infectious. We know that when a ship is sinking at sea there is liable to be such a rush for the boats that a panic may ensue. Then the captain, knowing well that only by order and equanimity is there hope for the safety of any, will draw his pistol, and, with determined men, declare that he will shoot the first man who disobeys orders in forcing his way into the lifeboats. We know that when a regiment is resisting the charge of an enemy the colonel will take his position in the rear of the line and shoot down any cowardly soldier who would turn and flee. If one soldier were allowed to run to the rear, the whole regiment, like a herd of terror-stricken cattle, might be stampeded with fear. If cowardice be infectious, why may not hope also be infectious? Why is not the calm mien of a Paul able to steady the nerves and make hopeful the hearts of those who before had no hope of being saved from a watery grave?

NOTHING MEAN ABOUT HIM.

Why are the crew and the passengers of this Alexandrian corn ship happy of heart? Because Paul kept holding up before them the mistakes of their past life in order that they might the more easily be led to follow in his way. Paul was not a mere taunter, a sneerer, a ridiculer, a tantalizer. He was not one of those mean, contemptible fellows who always stand around when anything goes wrong and say, "I told you so." He was not one of those miserable comforters of Job who are about as soothing to the bleeding heart as a poultice of cayenne pepper or stinging nettles would be to a mangled arm caught in a press. But Paul was like a good physician who comes to an overworked man and says: "My friend, I told you if you did not hold up you would have a nervous breakdown. Now this breakdown has come. Therefore I want you now to trust me and do what I tell you to do, and then we will make you well." Paul in the same gentle way as the good physician stands before those helpless voyagers and says: "Friends, I told you not to loose from Crete. I told you that if we tried to make Rome during this winter equinoctial you would regret it. But now that this harm has come to you I want you to obey my commands, and I promise, by the God whom I represent, that there shall be no loss of any man's life, but of the ship."

CAT AND MOUSE.

It is a contemptible characteristic to tell a man his faults and keep telling them, merely to glory in his misery, even as a fiendish cat might tease and tantalize a little mouse and yet not kill it. It is a contemptible thing for a man to come around when your little child lies cold in death and say: "Well, So-and-so, I am sorry your baby is dead, but I knew she would die. I knew it when you called in Dr. Bigdese as your physician. He always kills more patients than he ever cures. I told you so. I told you so. If you had only followed my advice, your baby would be alive today." Can he bring the child to life again? It is a mean, contemptible act in a man to come to you, after a financial disaster, and say: "Well, Jones, you were caught, were you? Just as I expected. Aha! you would not take my advice,"

"What are you driving at anyway?" says some one. "Is Paul a mere hygienic lecturer?" He is more than that, but he does not think it beneath his dignity, after seeing the vision of God, to tell the crew and the passengers of the Alexandrian corn ship to look after their physical necessities. He does not think it irreligious to gather the men and the women of the doomed ship together and say: "Men, you are going to be saved, but God will never do his part unless we are ready to do ours. Now, to-morrow we are going to all get safely to land, but there is to be a big drain upon our physical resources. Some of us are now completely fagged out. We have not had a good meal for nearly two weeks. Let the cooks go and prepare the most nourishing dinner they can; then let us by turns gather in the cabins, old and young alike, and eat a good, hearty repast. We need faith for the soul; we also need meat for the body. Some people think the most dramatic episode of Paul's life was when he stood upon Mars hill and argued with the Greek philosophers; others when he pleaded for his life before Agrippa. I think the most impressive dramatic incident was when he was standing upon the rocking, heaving deck of a vessel whose hull was gradually filling with water and telling the passengers and the crew to eat and look after their bodies, as God would surely save them on the morrow."

TRIAL AND ADVERSITY.

I believe that in urging men to come to Christ we make a mistake when we do not frankly state the hardships and difficulties of the Christian life. There are, as every experienced Christian knows, sacrifices that must be made, privations that must be endured, struggles that must be fought. It is better that we acknowledge the fact, as Christ did when men came to him offering themselves as his disciples. If we fail to tell them they must expect trial and perhaps adversity in following Christ they will consider that they have been deceived and will be disappointed and discouraged when they encounter trouble. As Paul told these men that they would have to battle with the waves and be in danger of death on that rocky coast before they reached safety, so we should tell men that the way to heavenly joys is often hard and toilsome. Christ to-day, like Paul, promises his followers not peace, but struggle and privation; not ease and comfort, but storm and suffering and trials and misery. But in the end, like Paul, Christ assures you of salvation. Aye, more than Paul offered to the shipwrecked sailors and passengers of the Alexandrian corn ship, Christ offers to you spiritual redemption for time and for eternity. Men and women, are you ready to face suffering and sacrifice in the name of Jesus Christ? Are you willing to believe him and trust in him, even in crises when your life seems a hopeless shipwreck?

"COURAGE, CHRISTIAN BROTHER."

But why should not the passengers and crew of the Alexandrian corn ship be of good cheer? Did not the prophetic words of Paul literally come true? When the mighty ship struck the beach what happened? Paul turned to the brawny armed men about him and said, "Leap into the surf and swim for your lives." And these stout limbed men flung themselves into the seething waters and swam on until at last their feet touched the shore and they made ready to rescue their struggling friends. Some of the women, being in all probability strapped to sears, were lifted by the heaving billows and swept upon the rocks, where they were rescued. Some of the men may have come ashore clinging to boards and broken gunwales. At times it seemed as though they must be wash-

"doctored" or "indecicated" vegetables? Certified milk, which, with its guaranteed proportion of milk fat, milk sugar and solids, might have seemed an improbable commercial article fifty years ago, and, if so, why not "certified vegetables" in the immediate future?

JOSEPH'S DREAM EXPLAINED.

How the Famine Occurred and Was Ended.

A new theory of the Biblical story of Pharaoh's dream is advanced by Sir William Willcocks, who is the greatest living expert on the subject of irrigation and whose lecture at Cairo recently on the subject of the Assouan dam lifted his hearers out of the world of wonders into one of possible realities. He commented with the weight and authority of his vast experience on the topic of irrigation as it manifested itself today and as it has moulded the fate of Egypt in the remote dim past. Sir William has sent a reprint of this interesting lecture to the London Daily Mail.

"Like the Nile in Flood," which is its theme, the lecture teems with valuable material, but the attention of the curious may be riveted by the new reading it supplies of Joseph's forecast of the famine in Egypt, and how, as a wise, God-fearing man he is conjectured to have anticipated the seven years of dearth that overtook the land.

In ancient days there was a huge lake in Egypt, Lake Moeris, whose waters held in thrall by a great dike, were allowed to flood upper and lower Egypt in due season and to impregnate the dearth with richness and plenty.

KEY OF LOWER EGYPT.

At the head of this dike, Sir William writes, was Haur, a fortified island, and Haur was thus the true key of Lower Egypt, for it could command the floods that were as liquid gold to the land.

History tells us, says Sir William that Joseph arrived in Egypt late in the time of the Hyksos, who ruled Lower Egypt while the Theban dynasties ruled Upper Egypt.

As the years rolled on the fortune of war went gradually against Lower Egypt and the Upper Egypt kings won their way down the Nile Valley, and about the time that Joseph arrived they might have been nearing Haur, the regulator of Lake Moeris and the true southern frontier of Lower Egypt.

Joseph, while lying in prison would have learned from his fellow-prisoners that the aim of the Theban kings was the construction of a fleet and the capture of Haur.

JOSEPH MET EMERGENCY.

He took in the situation, and when he stood before Pharaoh, boldly told the King to put away his flattering advisers and to realize the fact that Upper Egypt was preparing a strong fleet and that when this was ready Haur might fall.

A collection of corn was set on foot on a gigantic scale. Haur fell into the hands of the Theban kings. The Nile failed to overflow its banks in Lower Egypt and the predicted famine came. Making a final effort the Hyksos king retook Haur and closed the dike.

The Nile flood rose to its ordinary level and the land, which had long lain fallow, brought forth handfuls.

"To my mind," Sir William adds, "there is no doubt that Haur is Hawara, and Pazotku is the lake on which Hawara stood, the ancient Lake Moeris. The name Moeris was given to the lake by the Greeks a thousand years afterward."

"Keep your seats, please, ladies and gentlemen," said a theatrical manager; "there is no danger whatever, but for some inexplicable reason the gas has gone out." Then a boy shouted from the gallery: "Perhaps it didn't like the play."

The competitive examination. Successful candidates become naval cadets, and are ordered to join the Naval College at Yetajima, on the Inland Sea, near the Kure naval station. Travelling expenses to the Naval College are paid and everything is provided at the college by the government.

The cadets remain in the Naval College for three years, and are instructed in seamanship, navigation, the higher mathematics, English, physics, chemistry, gunnery and torpedoes, steam engineering, etc. They are then appointed to a sea-going training ship as midshipmen, provided they have passed the final examination successfully. After eight months sea cruising the midshipmen are examined in what they have learned on board and transferred to commissioned ships, generally among the ships of the squadron, and after four months, if favorably recommended by the captains of their ship, are commissioned as sub-lieutenants.

Promotions of naval officers are made entirely by selection, and the list of candidates is decided by the Board of Admirals, which meets once a year. The proper members of the Board number eight or nine, but when they sit to decide the list of promotions the Minister of Marine presides and the commanders in chief of all naval stations and of the squadron, with the senior officers of different branches, such as engineers and medical corps, etc., are added. Officers that have been on duty for the number of years corresponding to the respective ranks set down are eligible for nomination:—Sub-lieutenants, one year; lieutenants (junior grade), two years; lieutenants, five years; commanders, two years; captains (junior grade), two years; captains, two years; rear admirals, three years.

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

The appointments of engineer students are made in the same manner as those of the naval cadets, but the age of candidates must not be under sixteen nor over twenty-one years. A student joins the Naval Engineers College at Yokosuka and remains there three years and four months. The students go through a course of advanced mathematics, physics, chemistry, theory of steam engine, etc., and receive practical training in the engineering workshops of the Yokosuka dockyard, and instruction in iron shipbuilding, marine engines and boilers, the use of the instruments employed in the engine room and in the construction and working of electric lights and of the torpedo machinery.

Students passing successfully the final examination become probationary assistant engineers in the navy and are appointed to a sea-going training ship, on board of which they receive practical training. After eight months of this training they are examined and commissioned as assistant engineers. The succeeding steps of promotion is by selection, as in the case of the executive officers, to the grade of engineer, chief and fleet engineer, inspector of machinery, and, last, inspector general of machinery.

Candidates for the medical branch of the navy are required to pass a professional examination before they go up for their competitive examinations. The latter include medicine, surgery, science and modern languages. Successful candidates become probationary assistant surgeons in the navy and then join the Naval Medical College for instruction. They remain there not less than one year, and, after passing at the college successfully, they are first appointed to the hospitals of different naval stations, and after certain periods of time, when favorably recommended by the Superintendent of Hospitals, they are commissioned as assistant surgeons. The succeeding steps of promotion are by selection and the grades are surgeons, staff and fleet surgeons, surgeon inspectors and surgeon generals. Surgeons are also ap-

pointed from among the graduates of the imperial universities without the examination in science.

Probationary assistant paymasters are taken by competitive examination after successfully passing the medical examination, and must not be under twenty nor over thirty years of age. Successful candidates join the paymaster training school, receive a course of instruction for eight months and after examination are appointed to commissioned ships for practical experience. After four months, if favorably recommended, they become assistant paymasters and pass by steps through the grades of paymaster, chief, staff and fleet paymasters, paymaster inspectors and paymaster generals. Paymasters are also appointed from among the graduates of the imperial universities and those of the Higher Commercial School in Tokio.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

Every year a certain number of the students in the Imperial University of Naval Architects can make application for appointment, and if successful in examinations they become navy students and continue their study at the expense of the navy. On graduation they are appointed assistant naval constructors and are promoted by selection to naval constructor, chief, inspector and inspector general of naval constructors.

Ordinance engineers are appointed in the same manner as the naval constructors, or are drawn from naval officers and engineers, who often change into this branch by special appointment.

Students are taught at the Hydrographic Office as hydrographic engineers the theory and practice of surveys, etc., and are appointed assistants after successful examination. They can reach the grade corresponding to the rank of captain (junior grade). As this profession can be performed by the naval officers, the continuation of this branch for the future is in doubt.

The warrant officers of the executive line are either gunners or boatswain's gunners or torpedo gunners and must be qualified as gunnery or torpedo instructors before promotion. The non-executive branches holding relative ranks are engine-room artificers, bandmasters, carpenters, writers and nurses. They are all promoted from the chief petty officers of their respective corps, after having served at least two years at sea and having passed the required examinations successfully. A warrant officer who has super-excellent ability may, after six years' service, be promoted to chief warrant officer, with the rank of sub-lieutenant. Chief warrant officers that have long and meritorious service receive the rank of lieutenants (junior grade) when they are transferred to the reserve by reason of age. Petty officers and men are divided into the same classes as warrant officers and petty officers, except that ships' writers are appointed from the men.

Examinations for the promotion of petty officers and men are held twice each year and eligibility for this examination depends upon the following lengths of sea service: Petty officers—Third class, one year as leading seamen; second class, one year as third class petty officers; first class or chief petty officer, one and one-half years as second class petty officers. Men—Petty officers, leading seamen or first class men; able seamen or second class men; and ordinary seamen or third class men are examined in April and October. Boys are examined in May and November.

APPRENTICES.

Boys are trained in the barracks of the naval station for the first four months and are then sent to seagoing training ships for at least two months, when they are distributed among the ships of the fleet. From among able seamen and upward to the first class petty officers certain

CHURCH OF VEGETARIANS

PHILADELPHIA IS THE CENTRE OF THIS CULT.

Congregation is Said to be a Healthy-Looking Lot of People.

Vegetarianism is the banner under which hundreds of Philadelphians are marching now-a-days. A sudden wave of popularity has risen in the erstwhile calm course of its followers, and many new organizations have lately sprung up to help foster this "religion," says the Philadelphia North American.

Philadelphia is the world's great centre of this cult. Churches, mission homes, restaurants and boarding houses all tend to strengthen the believers in the doctrine and help to make fresh converts.

"Man's food becomes his mind," might be considered the creed of this cult, whose followers are so impressed with the benefits derived from a diet without meat that they have banded themselves together, founded a church, the only one of its kind in the United States, and sought to convert others to their way of thinking and living.

The church, with its vegetarian pastor, vegetarian congregation and vegetarian choir, is called the First Bible Christian Church of Philadelphia.

PASTOR AND PEOPLE.

The Rev. Henry S. Clubb, the pastor, is hale and hearty, and his parishioners from year's end to year's end touch no meat. For some time Dr. Clubb has preached to Philadelphians the value both to the moral and physical man of disciplining the appetites for flesh food, and for more than seventy years he has followed the doctrine of the vegetarian church.

The Philadelphia church was founded some years ago, and its congregation has gradually grown from a mere handful of people to the flourishing body, new members now being constantly gained.

The forms of their service are few, and are very simple, but impressive. The golden rule is the basis of their creed, and a spirit of peace pervades their place of worship.

Another noticeable feature, and one which instantly impresses the visitor to the Christian Church, is the health and vigor of the congregation. The men appear alert and muscular, the women fresh and blooming. Old age seems to come with flagging footsteps and the marks of time are light. There are few stooped shoulders, no sallow faces, and scarcely a shaking hand among the entire flock.

Dr. Clubb, although having celebrated his 76th birthday, is as active as a man many years younger, and all this he ascribes wholly to his abstinence not merely on his own part, but on the part of several past generations of his family.

CHEAP LODGING.

Equally as active as Dr. Clubb's church is a vegetarian mission, which makes its home in the lower part of the city, at 210 North Second street. A huge sign in front proclaims "The Gospel Help Mission," and here, in the cheapest hotel in the world, the abstainers from meat draw converts to their ranks by feeding and lodging them at wonderfully low rates. Its establishment was the work of an active vegetarian, Dr. W. L. Winner, and since its start several other members of the cult have taken an interest in its progress.

In its short life it has served 70,000 guests with lodging and 460,000 meals, and despite its cheapness it is almost self-supporting.

Here a week's lodging, with three meals a day and the use of a bath, a shaving set and the laundry, costs \$1.12. The lodging is clean, the bath is of porcelain, the shaving set better than the average barber's, and

RUSSIA'S TWO CZARINAS

THE CZAR'S MOTHER TAKES PRECEDENCE.

Masses of the Russian People Ignore Their Ruler's Wife.

The trying position occupied by the Czarina in the Russian Court is discussed with much frankness by a correspondent. Recently the Kaiser telegraphed to the Czar of Russia and to the Empress of Japan offering to send out to the far east a German Red Cross Society. The fact that he did not send his invitation to the Dowager Czarina Marie is argued by a few people as proof that the Kaiser resents the humiliating fashion in which the Czarina Dowager thrusts her daughter-in-law aside upon all occasions, and installs herself in her place.

The writer doubts very much whether the Kaiser meant anything of the kind, although it is no doubt true, that he really sympathizes with his cousin, the Czarina Alexandra, as indeed, all who know and care for her must sympathize with her, for anything more trying, nay intolerable, than the position in which she now is it would be difficult to conceive.

CZARINA'S POSITION.

As wife of the ruling Sovereign she ought, of course, to take rank as the first lady in Russia, and be at the head of every great social movement. According to Russian Court etiquette she ought to be President not only of the Red Cross Society, but also of the great Charity Department. This department has the administration of the chief charities in the empire, most of the hospitals, hospices, and orphanages are under its control, and it spends many thousands of pounds every year on the relief of the poor. Thus, its president has unrivalled opportunities of gaining for herself the love of the masses, in whose eyes she is the great dispenser of charity, the pitiful mother, who distributes good gifts among them. And its president ought to be, but is not, Czarina Alexandra!

Then, just as the Czar is supreme in the State, the Czarina ought to be supreme in society; it is she who ought to lay down the law there, who ought to decide who shall and shall not be received, what shall and what shall not be deemed seemly. There is neither bound nor limit, indeed, to the influence she should wield; yet as a matter of fact, she wields practically no influence at all.

The Czarina Marie should, of course, have resigned at least the Presidency of the Red Cross Society and the Charity Department the very day her son married; she ought also to have stood aside and let her daughter-in-law, as the wife of the reigning Sovereign, step into her place as first lady; but to do so seems never to have occurred to her, and Czar Nicholas is much too devoted to her to think of taking up his wife's cause in opposition to her.

As the Czarina Dowager still holds precisely the same position at the Russian Court as she held when Alexander the Third was still alive, there is no position there for the young Czarina to hold, no work for her to do, no duties for her to fulfill; she is, as it were, an interloper in her own husband's house. This is a painful enough state of affairs for her at the best of times, when things are going smoothly with Russia; but it is, of course, infinitely worse now when the whole empire is seething with excitement, and the very air is alive with the clamor of arms.

Russia is now passing through one of those crises which either draw ruler and ruled closer together or raise up insuperable barriers between them. To this fact Czarina Alexandra, who thinks as clearly as she feels deeply, is full alive; and she would give her right hand to be able to draw them

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MAY 22.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxvi., 17-30. Golden Text, I.

Cor. v., 7.

Between the last lesson, on humility, and this passover lesson we have omitted nearly all the events of the last week of His life and have come right up to the very last evening before His crucifixion. It seems so unsatisfactory to get so little where there is so much, but this is true of even the smallest portion of Scripture, and we must rely upon the Spirit to give us all that He sees we can receive. In a sentence, let us glance at some of the things we have passed over—the healing of the blind as he entered and left Jericho, the visit to the house of Zaccheus, the supper and anointing at Bethany, the public entry into Jerusalem, the temple cleansed, the fig tree cursed, the poor widow offering commanded and many parables and discourses.

Happy are the believers who can find time to meditate much upon these and upon all Scripture. The events of our lesson are recorded by Mark and Luke as well as by Matthew, and Luke xxii., 8, says that He sent Peter and John, saying, "Go and prepare us the passover that we may eat." Then they asked Him, "Where wilt Thou that we prepare for Thee to eat the passover?" He sent them into the city, telling them that a man bearing a pitcher of water would meet them, and by following him they would find the house. Then they were to ask the goodman of the house, and he would show them a large upper room, furnished and prepared, and there they were to make ready. They found as He had said and did as He had appointed them (Mark xiv., 13-16).

There is a word in Prov. iii., 5, 6, which has been a blessing to me for full forty years, having taken hold of me when I was a young man, a clerk in a store. Do not fail to look it up and eat it, and may the "where wilt thou" of the lesson and the "what wilt thou" of Acts ix., 6, be our continual attitude to Him whose we are and whom we serve (Acts xxvii., 23), who has all our good works prepared for us to walk in and who will guide us as surely and definitely as He guided the apostles on this occasion, and when He sent them for the ass' colt (Luke xix., 30-32). See for your comfort and assurance in the matter of guidance Eph. ii., 10; Phil. iv., 6, 7; Ps. xxxiii., 8; Isa. xxx., 21; xlii., 13; but be sure you never lean to your own understanding nor want your own way in anything; be good clay in the potter's hand (Isa. lxiv., 8; Jer. xviii., 6).

Now let us visit the upper room and see our Lord and the twelve at the passover. This also had been foreseen and arranged before the world was. Of all the passovers, from the first in Egypt (Ex. xii.), this was the greatest, for it was the last, the consummation and fulfillment of all the others. Concerning this one He said, "With desire I have desired to eat this passover with you before I suffer; for I say unto you, I will not any more eat thereof until it be fulfilled in the kingdom of God" (Luke xxii., 15, 16). Thus He points us on to a greater deliverance for Israel than ever Egypt had witnessed (Jer. xvi., 14, 15; xlii., 7, 8). All the steps of the great atonement whereby Israel should be redeemed, the church gathered and the kingdom of God established on this earth had been arranged in the eternity past, in due time unfolded, foretold, foreshadowed to man, and as the appointed time comes all is fulfilled, for "the Scripture cannot be broken" and "every purpose of the Lord

Boys are trained in the barracks of the naval station for the first four months and are then sent to seagoing training ships for at least two months, when they are distributed among the ships of the fleet. From among able seamen and upward to the first class petty officers certain men are selected and examined to become seamen gunners and torpedo men and the successful candidates are trained at the gunnery and torpedo training stations at Yokosuka respectively. For seamen gunners there are three kinds of courses of instruction:—First, a course for seamen gunners; second, a course for gunnery instructors; third, recapitulation or short course.

The same method is followed with torpedo men and torpedo instructors, etc. Stokers, carpenter's crew and blacksmiths are brought up in the same manner as seamen and are trained at the artificers' training station at similar periods of their service. Further details for the education of other branches of petty officers and men may be omitted, as the system is quite similar to that provided for the seamen class. A few lines may, however, be added to explain the naval officers' and engineers' advanced study at the Naval Academy.

The naval academy is located at Tokio, and is conducted by a rear admiral superintendent, with a number of officer instructors of different ranks and a corps of professors. The officer students are divided into the following classes:—Officers' long course, two years; officers' short course, one year; optional course, one year; engineers' long course, two years; engineers' short course, one year. Officer students are nominated annually by the commanders in chief of naval stations and squadrons and by other officers who have equal responsibilities, according to notice given by the Minister of Marine. Candidates for the long course must be in good health, have a good service record, good judgment and expert knowledge of their profession. They must have performed sea duty for a period of at least three years. Candidates for the short course are taken from the list of lieutenants who are especially fitted for gunnery, torpedo or navigation duty.

LITTLE MOSLEM'S START.

A little Moslem when she was 4 years 4 months old goes through the "Name-of-God," or Bismillah, ceremony—which begins her real life. She is dressed in cloth of gold, with a veil and wreath of flowers, and friends are invited to salute the little queen. She sits on a gold cushion, which must be borrowed if she hasn't one, and all the rest sit on the floor. Then an old mullah recites very slowly a certain verse from the Korean, which is also written in saffron on a silver plate Bibi held in her hand. She runs her fingers over the words and stammers them after him. "Say it now, Bibi; be a good girl, then you shall see your presents." Soon they all cry, "Shabash! Shabash! Wah! Wah!" and the ceremony of the little girl's first lesson in reading, writing and religion is over. She salaams mamma, then shows her presents to her sahels (girl friends).

NAMES IN NIPPON.

The Japs do not call their country Japan, but Nippon, and that name has been in use for thirteen or fourteen centuries. Before that it was called Yamato, which is properly the name of one of the provinces. Since the Japanese have traced a resemblance between the position of their islands off Asia and the British islands off Europe, and have determined on founding an empire like the British Empire, they have called their country Dai Nippon (Great Japan), as we say Great Britain. Japan means "The Land of the Rising Sun."

000 guests with lodging and 460,000 meals, and despite its cheapness it is almost self-supporting.

Here a week's lodging, with three meals a day and the use of a bath, a shaving set and the laundry, costs \$1.12. The lodging is clean, the bath is of porcelain, the shaving set better than the average barber's, and the laundry well equipped.

They who avail themselves of all these comforts are not of an exalted social station; in fact, most of them are of the worst class, and the mission therefore specially prides itself on the fact that it has a number of penitents and converts to the "course."

When the mission started a few years ago there were twenty beds and a few miscellaneous pieces of furniture in the house, and the first night three men slept and breakfasted there. The second there were twenty men, and fifty the third, for the mission was a welcome charity, and its first pensioners praised its name loudly and widely.

At the beginning men slept, when beds ran out, on the floor, but they are permitted to do this no longer. For cleanliness and order are hard enough to maintain when the place is but moderately full. When it is overcrowded such maintenance is impossible.

HIGH PRICED MEALS.

For the more fastidious there are other, more expensive, vegetarian restaurants in Philadelphia, which cater to the delicate tastes of their patrons and not to their purses.

Some of the most active vegetarians in the city belong to the smart set, and right in their midst, where fashionable club houses and cafes abound, in Walnut street, near Tenth a pretty little place, the daintiness of whose service would satisfy the most fastidious taste, is well patronized.

Many dainties that would tempt the most sanguinary person to become a vegetarian are here set forth to take the place of flesh, fish and fowl.

For instance, a most attractive looking "chicken" is brought in, and proves to be a delicious concoction with much the taste of real fowl, and having ground peanuts as its base.

CONVERT MEAT EATERS.

The conductors of this establishment and of the other vegetarian restaurants are wise in their day and generation, for they recognize the truth of the saying that "one's heart (or mind) may be reached through his stomach."

All of these establishments, though managed by different persons, are really carried on by the combined efforts of influential members of the vegetarian cult all over the city.

Quite recently a vegetarian sanitarium has been opened in the heart of the fashionable section. This establishment aims to accomplish among a quite different class of people, those who are wealthy, or at least well to do, the same object as the mission down town, namely, the conversion of meat eaters to the doctrine of vegetarianism, and the restoration to health of those who have indulged too freely in the fleshpots of Egypt. So far it has met with wonderful success.

MARKED BY A SIGNBOARD.

Between the stations of Catorce and La Marona, in Mexico, just midway between the 23rd and 24th degrees of latitude, the Mexican National Railway some time ago erected an immense stone sign-post. The railway line here crosses the imaginary line that separates the temperate and the torrid zones, and the stone with its wooden crown and index fingers, shows where the Tropic of Cancer would run if it were a tangible line. The tablet bears on the southern side the words, "Tropico de Cancer, Zona Torrida" and on the northern side, "Tropico de Cancer, Temperate Zone."

air is alive with the clamor of arms. "Russia is now passing through one of those crisis which either draw ruler and ruled closer together or raise up insuperable barriers between them. To this fact Czarina Alexandra, who thinks as clearly as she feels deeply, is full alive; and she would give her right hand to be able to draw them closer by forging between them bonds of personal sympathy. But she can do nothing, for whenever she tries to do anything she is promptly told that the Czarina Dowager has already arranged to do it. Then, if she persists in trying to do it, she is given to understand that her one duty in life is to provide Russia with a Czarevitch, and that, until this is accomplished, the quieter she keeps herself and the less she is seen or heard of the better.

"Meanwhile Czarina Marie takes the lead in everything. No scheme is undertaken without her consent, and she is appealed to for advice upon all occasions, not only by the Czar, but by his Ministers. The soldiers, especially the rank and file, idolize her. As the Czar is their Little Father, she is their Little Mother. As for the other Czarina, they shake their heads when her name is mentioned, and, perhaps, even cross themselves; for she cannot be a good woman, they maintain, as otherwise John of Kronstadt's prayer that she might have a son would certainly have been granted."

MANCHURIAN BRIGANDS.

Churches Who Infest the Country's Highways.

The Churches, whose exploits are mentioned so frequently in the war news, and whom Admiral Alexieff, in his proclamation, recently stigmatized as "the curse of Manchuria," include all the brigands or highway-men in Manchuria, who have infested the country since the date of the Manchu contest of China. Manchuria was then denuded of her fighting men, who were required to garrison the Chinese towns. Chinese outlaws began to settle in the country, and these, joining with the worst class of the natives, formed themselves into robber bands who have defied the authorities ever since, attacking caravans, plundering villages and carrying off important personages to ransom. The Churches, in fact, are the decoits of Manchuria, and, like the Burmese brigands, their hand is against every man, be he native or stranger. The missionary, Williamson, who travelled in Manchuria in the sixties of the last century, relates that a band of these robbers landed at Takushan, a flourishing port near the Yalu River, and billeted themselves upon the town, making the most exorbitant demands upon the inhabitants, which were all complied with. They travelled about the country, levying tribute everywhere, and, when troops were at last sent against them, they took ship and quietly sailed away. Williamson adds that the robbers received their name of "Hungtutze," or Redbeards, owing to their custom of painting their faces red and wearing false beards of colored horsehair.

The great trade highways of Manchuria are infested with them, and at one time, owing to their activity, trade languished to such a degree that the "Redbeards" were in danger of losing their means of livelihood. They then established a peculiar system of insurance throughout the country, the merchants who paid them toll being supplied with a small triangular flag, which, when placed on the top of each cart in the caravan, insured its safe passage through the most robber-infested country. The same little flag is still used to show that a cart is insured against being robbed, and from the fact that carts so distinguished are seldom or never attacked it is supposed that the brigands and the insurance officers are still on very good terms.

whereby Israel should be redeemed, the church gathered and the kingdom of God established on this earth had been arranged in the eternity past, in due time unfolded, foretold, foreshadowed to man, and as the appointed time comes all is fulfilled, for "the Scripture cannot be broken" and "every purpose of the Lord shall be performed" (John x, 35; Jer. ii, 29).

The institution of the passover (Ex. xii) should be carefully studied, and the lessons of the lamb, the blood, the bitter herbs, the unleavened bread, etc., be prayerfully enforced. The feet washing and the teaching connected therewith (John xiii, 1-17) should be considered before Judas Iscariot is pointed out as the betrayer. How awful the words, "One of you shall betray me," "It had been good for that man if he had not been born" (verses 21, 24). Jesus knew from the beginning who they were that believed not and who should betray Him (John vi, 64), but that did not in the least excuse Judas, for he had every opportunity to believe if he had only been willing. In John xiii, 30, we read that Judas, having received the sop, went immediately out, and it was night. It is still night with him who betrayed his Master, the blackness of darkness forever, and there is no escape (Job xxxvi, 18; Luke xvi, 26; Rev. xxi, 8).

The passover being fulfilled, or about to be, but not for the national benefit of Israel at that time, because they knew not the time of their visitation and would not have their Messiah. He instituted a new ordinance to continue till He shall come again, as it is written in I. Cor. xi, 26, "As often as ye eat this bread and drink this cup ye do shew the Lord's death till He come." Then shall begin that phase of the kingdom when Christ shall reign till He hath put all enemies under His feet, after which He shall deliver up the kingdom to God the Father, that God may be all in all (I. Cor. xv, 24-28). During the time of His absence we are to be wise and faithful stewards occupying till He come (Luke xix, 13).

We are to be His faithful witnesses, preaching repentance and forgiveness of sins among all nations and not shrinking from fellowship with Him even in somewhat of a Gethsemane and Calvary experience as far as He may see fit to grant it to us. As His body and blood were given for us we must hold ours, thus redeemed, wholly at His disposal as His witnesses (Rom. xi, 1, 2; II Cor. iv, 11; I Cor. vi, 10, 20).

SCHOOL FOR DOGS.

A school for dogs is the latest development of the educational movement. It has been established in Paris with the object of teaching, not letters, but politeness. The schoolroom is furnished with chairs, tables, and rugs, to give the necessary "local color" to the surroundings. The dog pupils are trained to welcome visitors by jumping up, wagging the tail, and giving a low bark. When the visitor leaves, the dog accompanies him to the door and bows his farewell by bending his head to the floor. He is trained likewise to pick up a handkerchief, glove, or fan that has been dropped, and return it to the owner. He is taught further to walk with "proud and prancing steps" when out with his mistress.

PROBABLY BE USEFUL.

He—"If you don't intend to break your engagement with me, why do you allow young Richmann to make you such valuable presents?"

She—"My father advised me to accept them."

He—"Did? Why?"

She—"He said that if I married you they might come in handy on rent days."

JAPANESE WARSHIP SUNK

Lose Two of Their Best Vessels and 600 Men Drown.

STRUCK A MINE.

The Japanese fleet has suffered a serious loss, says a Tokio despatch. While removing mines and covering the landing troops near Dalny on Monday the battleship Hatsuse, the largest warship in the Japanese navy, and one of the most powerful in the world, struck a Russian mine and sank. Of the 741 men on board, less than one-half were saved, the vessel sinking in two minutes. The same day the cruiser Yoshino was rammed by the Kasuga, and also sank, only 60 of the crew of 300 escaping. The loss in men was 681, as follows:—

	Saved.	Drowned.
Yoshino (cruiser)	60	240
Hatsuse (battleship) 300	300	441

360 681

Giving details of the disaster, Vice-Admiral Togo reports:—

"At fourteen minutes past one in the afternoon of May 15, in a deep fog off Port Arthur, the Kasuga rammed the Yoshino, sinking the latter in a few minutes. Ninety of her crew were saved.

"The same morning the Hatsuse, while cruising off Port Arthur, covering the landing of the soldiers, struck a mine ten knots south-east of the harbor entrance. She signaled for help, and instantly struck another mine. She sank in half an hour. Three hundred of her crew were saved by torpedo boats."

The Yoshino was a protected cruiser of 4,180 tons, with 15,750 horsepower, 350 feet long. Her armament consisted of four 6-inch guns, eight 4.7-inch guns, and twenty-three 6-pounders. Her speed was 23 knots, and her crew numbered 300 men. The Kasuga, with which it collided, was one of the two fast protected cruisers which Japan bought from Chili just before the war commenced.

The Hatsuse was a battleship of 15,000 tons, and of the latest model. She was only completed in Great Britain in 1900, was 400 feet long and was heavily armored. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch guns, fourteen 6-inch guns, twenty 12-pounders, and eight 3-pounders, and four 24-pounders. She had four torpedo tubes, estimated speed 19.11 knots, and her crew numbered 741 men.

TOGO SENDS HIS REPORT.

Vice-Admiral Togo's full report is as follows:—

"It is regrettable to have to report a double misfortune. At 5 o'clock Sunday morning I received a wireless message from Rear-Admiral Dewa, saying that on that day at five in the morning, while returning from the work of blocking Port Arthur, he encountered a dense fog north of the Shan Tung promontory. The Kasuga collided with the port stern of the Yoshino, which was sunk. Boats from the Kasuga saved 90 of her crew. The dense fog still continues.

"This has been a most unfortunate day for our navy. While the fleet was watching the enemy off Port Arthur the Hatsuse struck one of the enemy's mines and her rudder was damaged. She sent a message for a ship to tow her, which was being sent when another message brought the lamentable report that the Hatsuse had struck another mine and immediately began to sink. The Hatsuse then was ten knots off Liao-

being unwise to risk a battle the Japanese retreated in good order and with great rapidity.

An unofficial Russian authority says a pitched battle was not fought but rumor says there was considerable loss on both sides during the clashes, with the Cossacks harassing the flanks of the Japanese. This division presumably was executing a reconnaissance. The pursuit was checked when the main body of the Japanese was rejoined.

This news apparently accounts for the withdrawal to an unknown destination of warships and transports from Tower Hill, ten miles north of Kai-Chou, Liao-Tung peninsula, and of renewed defensive activity at New Chwang.

BOMBARDED THE COAST.

A Tokio despatch says: Admiral Hosoya, commanding the third squadron, reports that with the third squadron, consisting of the Fuso, Hei Yen, Tsukushi, Sai Yen and other vessels, he protected the landing of the troops at a new unnamed place, probably Taku Shan, on Thursday, bombarded the coast, and landed a party of blue jackets, who occupied a point of land and raised the Japanese flag at 8 o'clock on Friday morning. The landing of troops immediately commenced and was accomplished very quickly.

RUSSIANS WERE REPULSED.

The following official statement has just been issued at Tokio:

"A section of infantry of the Liao Tung forces went in the direction of Shen Chusan to reconnoitre and met two sections of Russian infantry. The Russians were repulsed in thirty minutes. Our casualties were one officer and four men killed, and one officer and eight men wounded. The Russian casualties were one officer and forty to fifty men killed.

"The landing of Japanese troops at Taku Shan began on Thursday."

NUMBER UNKNOWN.

The loss of life incurred by the sinking of the cruiser Yoshino, included Captain Sayeki, Commander Iliowateri, three first lieutenants, five second lieutenants, five midshipmen, a paymaster, surgeon, three engineers, cadets and eight boatswain mates. Of the crew the number of those lost is unknown.

Those who went down with the battleship Hatsuse when she foundered were Commander Tsukamoto, Commander Viscount Nire, Commander Arimori, five second lieutenants, five sub-engineers, two surgeons, six midshipmen, four cadet engineers and ten non-commissioned officers.

It is not known yet in this case how many of the men perished. The Hatsuse was surely sunk by coming in contact with a submerged mine, and not by the attack of a submarine boat.

The report that the battleship Shikishima was damaged and the battleship Fuji sank is denied at Tokio.

A BRISK FIGHT.

An official report has been received at St. Petersburg to the effect that General Rennenkampf's Cossacks fell on the Japanese column advancing on Fengwang-cheng on Wednesday and that the Japanese were com-

avoid a decisive combat with the Japanese at the present stage of the war, the statement was made by the Russian general staff on Wednesday that the Commander-in-Chief is making preparations to fall back on Mukden, and then on Harbin.

While the superior numbers of the enemy compel a retirement it does not follow that Gen. Kouroupatkin will not strike a stinging blow should a strategic mistake be made which will enable him to throw a stronger army upon one of the advancing columns of his antagonist. The most exposed position of Gen. Kuroki's command is that which moved directly northward, evidently with the intention of gaining the road to Mukden, down which it will march, so soon as the other columns are within supporting distance. Unless caution, heretofore the conspicuous feature of the Japanese campaign, is observed, this column, it is believed here, will fall the victim of its temerity, as Gen. Kouroupatkin is known to be holding it especially under close surveillance.

Kouroupatkin's decision to withdraw from Liao-Yang can only mean, according to the experts, that there will continue to be affairs of outposts unless another Gen. Sassulitch should develop. The controlling strategic point at Hai-Cheng will not be held as believed, Kouroupatkin deciding it to be unwise to isolate more troops, who would, not being as well supplied as those at Port Arthur, find it difficult to subsist until relief arrived. This is one of the reasons that dictated the withdrawal of the Russians from New-Chwang. The experts say that the embarkation of Japanese at New-Chwang at this time would be nothing more or less than a strategic blunder advantageous to the Russians, as they are still holding the railroad and could rush a force there, fall on the Japanese and retire before a column sent by Gen. Kuroki could get between them and Liao-Yang. The opinion therefore prevails that the Japanese will not occupy New-Chwang until Kuroki's columns arrive at Hai-Cheng or its immediate vicinity.

The Russian general staff confirms the announcements of the abandonment of Kin-Chou by the Russians after the dismantling of the forts and the removal of the guns to Port Arthur.

HAS BEEN OUTGENERATED.

The Nichi Nichi, of Tokio, making a forecast of Gen. Kouroupatkin's tactics, expresses doubt whether in view of the events of the past two weeks it will be possible for him to concentrate his army at Liao-Yang, owing to the fact that the country is stripped of supplies. His communications have been cut south of Harbin, and Port Arthur and Vladivostok are also isolated. The Nichi Nichi considers that he has been outgeneraled.

DESTRUCTION AT DALNY.

A fleet of junks has arrived at Chefoo from Port Dalny. They bring reports that 200 Chinese and a number of Russian refugees left here Tuesday morning. The attempt to blow up the docks and piers at Port Dalny was not successful, but the iron pier at Tallienwan was destroyed. Heavy firing was heard north of Port Dalny on Monday.

PANIC AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Chronicle says that in response to an order from the commander at Vladivostok, the residents are retiring beyond the Amur River. A panic reigns in Vladivostok. The garrison is reported to be terror-stricken, fearing the approach of the Japanese.

HEARD EXPLOSIONS.

A special from Chefoo says:—"The Daily News" despatch boat Fawan, while passing Port Arthur about 10

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, May 28.—Wheat—No. 2 white and red winter quoted at 94 to 95c on low freights. Spring wheat is nominal at 90 to 91c east, and goose at 81 to 82c east. Manitoba wheat is unchanged; No. 1 Northern, 92c, Georgian Bay ports; No. 2 Northern, at 89c, and No. 1 Northern is 87c. No. 1 hard is nominal at 93c. Grading in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white quoted at 31½ to 32c west, and at 32½c middle freights. No. 1 white, 33½ to 34c east, and No. 2 at 33c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 42c middle freights. No. 3 extra, 40 to 40½c, and No. 3 at 38 to 39c middle freights.

Peas—No. 2 shipping peas quoted at 61 to 62c west or east.

Corn—No. 2 American yellow quoted at 60c on track, Toronto; No. 3 mixed at 58 to 59c. Canadian corn is scarce, with sound marketable stuff quoted at 44 to 45c west.

Rye—The market is quiet, with prices nominal at 57 to 58c outside. Buckwheat—The market continues quiet, with demand limited. No. 2 quoted at 49 to 50c east.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are unchanged at \$3.65 in buyers' bags, for export, middle freights. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.40 in bbls. Manitoba flours are steady. No. 1 patents, \$4.80; No. 2 patents \$4.50, and strong bakers', \$4.40 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran is steady at \$17 to \$17.50 and shorts at \$16 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$15.50 and shorts at \$16.50. Manitoba bran, in sacks, \$17, and shorts at \$19 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried apples—The demand is limited, prices are steady at 3 to 3½c per lb. Evaporated apples, 6½c per lb.

Beans—Prime beans are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.60, and hand-picked at \$1.65 to \$1.70.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 28 to 32c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 6 to 7c per lb. Comb quiet at \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Hay—The market is quiet, with offerings moderate. Timothy quoted at \$9.50 to \$10.25 a ton, on track, Toronto.

Straw—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged at \$5.50 to \$6 on track, Toronto.

Maple syrup—The market is quiet at \$1 per Imperial gallon.

Potatoes—The market is quiet and steady. Choice cars are quoted at \$1.05 to \$1.10 per bag, on track here, and jobbing lots at \$1.15 to \$1.25.

Poultry—Chickens, 12 to 13c per lb.; turkeys at 15 to 17c per lb. for fresh killed.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is dull, with supplies of medium and inferior qualities very large. They are hard to sell. We quote:—Finest 1-lb. rolls 13 to 14c; ordinary large rolls, 11 to 12½c; medium and low grades, 10c; creamery prints, 17 to 18c; solids, 16 to 17c.

Eggs—The market continues quiet and firm, with receipts light. Case lots sell at 16c per dozen.

Cheese—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. Old quoted at 9 to 9½c per lb., and new at 7½c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with offerings small. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 8 to 8½c per lb. in case lots. Mess pork \$17.50, short cut, \$18.50.

Arthur the Hatsuse struck one of the enemy's mines and her rudder was damaged. She sent a message for a ship to tow her, which was being sent when another message brought the lamentable report that the Hatsuse had struck another mine and immediately began to sink. The Hatsuse then was ten knots off Liao-Ts-Shan promontory. No enemy was in sight. It must have been a mine or a submarine boat. Three hundred of the officers and crew were saved. The Hatsuse sank in thirty minutes. While sinking, sixteen of the enemy's torpedo craft appeared and were driven off.

"Our fleet report is somewhat vague on account of the fact that some of the messages were received by wireless telegraphy."

KUROKI NOT REPULSED.

So far as can be judged from the news thus far received at London, the St. Petersburg rumor of the repulse of Gen. Kuroki with great loss, is untrue, and is based on the engagement of May 18, reported by Gen. Kouropatkin, which was little more than a skirmish. The fact seems to be that no important information is more likely to be available now than hitherto, either from the Russian or Japanese side, until the commanders have had the final say. Two or three special correspondents with the Russians send colorless messages, which throw no light on the situation. The Harbin correspondent of the London Morning Post says that the Russians only allow telegrams to be sent in the Russian language. They refuse to permit the correspondents at Harbin to leave at present.

The Mukden correspondent of the London Daily Mail refers to the coming battle, which has for so long been declared to be imminent. He reiterates the report that the Japanese are advancing in Liao-Yung from the east, and adds that the removal of the uncertainty regarding the direction of the Japanese line of attack removes one of the greatest Russian difficulties. Now that the Japanese have revealed their plan, the Russians know where and how to offer resistance. The previous uncertainty involved much superfluous precaution.

Of the operations on the Liao-Tung Peninsula, and in the neighborhood of New-Chwang, there is nothing new. All the despatches from these districts deal with past events.

SOMEONE BLUNDERED.

Among the professions of gallantry over the late disasters there are indications of a belief that somebody has blundered or failed in watchfulness, says a Tokio despatch. Some of the newspapers add to their earnest comments the hope that the disasters will lead to increased prudence and care. There is acute recognition of the fact that the lost ships cannot be replaced during the war. The public mourning is general. Flags everywhere are half-masted, and many of the theatres are closed. It is recalled that the public sympathy when Admiral Makaroff was lost was similarly, if less generally, shown.

THE GREEN PLAGUE.

A new disease, called the green plague, has broken out amongst the Russians quartered in Chinese houses in Mukden. Their eyesight is first affected, after which green spots appear on the body. The disease is highly contagious. A majority of cases are fatal. The doctors are baffled. The Chinese seem to be immune.

JAPS BEAT A RETREAT.

The reports of the Japanese retreat to Feng-Wang-Cheng are officially confirmed says a New Chwang despatch.

The Japanese, numbering 20,000 men, came upon 32,000 Russians in a strong position on Monday a sixty miles west of Feng-Wang-Cheng. It

A BRISK FIGHT.

An official report has been received at St. Petersburg to the effect that General Rennenkampf's Cossacks fell on the Japanese column advancing on Fengwang-cheng on Wednesday and that the Japanese were compelled to retreat for a distance of twelve miles.

The Russians have evacuated Kai-Ping (or Kai-Chou), about 35 miles south of New-Chwang, without a fight.

CRUISER ON ROCKS.

The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Echo de Paris says:—"The Russian cruiser Bogatyr grounded during a fog on the rocks near the entrance to Vladivostock. Her position is critical. Her crew was saved."

COREA IS TOTTERING.

Corean independence is tottering, says a Seoul despatch. The court is shaky and reeks with intrigues that surpass even the worst periods of the last ten years. A weak Emperor is appointing, and removing a faction-torn Cabinet, and is concentrating in himself whatever semblance of government the country still possesses. Yet he is a complete prey to the witches and fortune-tellers who are infesting the palace, and the victim of two scheming women, who enjoy Japanese support.

CRUISER WAS DESTROYED.

A despatch to the St. James' Gazette, London, from Kobe, Japan, dated Saturday, after confirming the report of the stranding of the Russian protected cruiser Bogatyr on the rocks near the entrance to Vladivostock, adds that the Bogatyr subsequently was blown up by the Russians to prevent her falling into the hands of the Japanese.

JAPS CALM UNDER LOSS.

The loss of the warships at Port Arthur is received by the Japanese with profound regret, but courageously. They do not consider that it was due to carelessness. Earlier in the war, they say, the loss would have been serious, but now it will not affect the result. Japan's position at Port Arthur, Dalny and Kinkian might have cost half the fleet.

The Japs consider that the clearing of the sea at Kim-Chau so facilitates Japanese movements that the fall of Port Arthur may be expected soon.

JAPS WIN NEAR TAKUSHAN.

The Japanese force which landed at Takushan had an engagement with a body of Russian cavalry, about a squadron strong, at 7 o'clock Friday evening, near Wanchitun seven miles north of Takushan. The Japanese surrounded and routed the Russians, who lost many killed and wounded. A Russian captain was taken prisoner. No Japanese casualties.

LOSSES AT YALU FIGHT.

Gen. Kuroki reports that the Japanese losses at the battle of Chiu-Tien-Cheng (May 1) were: Killed, five officers and 218 men. Wounded, 33 officers and 783 men. Thirteen hundred and sixty-three Russian dead were buried and 18 officers and 595 men were made prisoners. The Japanese captured 21 quick-firing guns, 19 ammunition wagons, 1,417 shells, eight machine guns, and 37,300 rounds of ammunition for these guns; 1,031 rigs and 350 good rounds of ammunition; 63 horses, 10 wagons and 1,244 coats and 541 tents.

The Japanese captured 357 shells for mountain guns, 188,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, 1,720 coats, 400,000 loaves of bread and other supplies, together with a quantity of tools and telegraph stores.

KOUROPATKIN WILL RETREAT.

Confirming the intimations that it is General Kouropatkin's purpose to

panic reigns in Vladivostock. The garrison is reported to be terror-stricken, fearing the approach of the Japanese.

HEARD EXPLOSIONS.

A special from Chefoo says:—"The Daily News" despatch boat Fawan, while passing Port Arthur about 10 a. m. on Wednesday, heard six heavy explosions. They appeared to proceed from the inner harbor, and suggested the idea that the Russians were blowing up their ships and docks."

ERRORS BEYOND REPAIR.

The Paris Figaro says that the Czar has received from Gen. Kouropatkin a despatch giving a gloomy forecast of what is likely to happen in the immediate future. Kouropatkin tells the Czar that it is well nigh impossible to remedy the strategic errors that have been committed by a concentration of troops.

THIRTY RUSSIANS KILLED.

The Japanese Consul at Ping-Yang wires that over thirty Russian graves have been found near Anju. The retreating Cossacks carried fourteen wounded with them. Four of these died at Kai-Cheng. They reached Min-Yung on Saturday last, forcing Corean coolies to carry the wounded and grain loot which they had seized.

PLOT TO KILL THE CZAR.

Was to be Slain While Reviewing Troops.

A despatch from Berlin says:—"The Preslauser Zeitung publishes the alleged details of a plot against the life of the Czar on May 11, while he was reviewing troops in St. Petersburg. According to the newspaper, the Minister of the Imperial Household selected the occupants of a stand in the vicinity of the Czar's tribune. These privileged persons included Mile. Mereschowsky, 20 years old, daughter of a very distinguished physician and Privy Councillor. She was a student at the St. Petersburg University, where she fell under the influence of the revolutionists. Owing to the opportunity afforded her for getting near the Czar, she was selected to kill his Majesty. She accepted the mission, but her strange demeanor attracted the attention of officials, who caused her arrest. A bomb was found concealed under her cloak. She acknowledged that it was her intention to assassinate the Czar. Her fate is not known, but it is understood that she was condemned to death."

FRANK MARRETT ACQUITTED.

Murderer of His Brother at Canmore Found Insane.

A despatch from Calgary says: Frank Marrett, the young Frenchman who killed his brother at Canmore last Wednesday, was acquitted on the plea of insanity. The evidence was similar to that given at the inquest and preliminary trials, except that medical evidence was given for the defence, and was unanimous. The jury were out ten minutes. Marrett will be sent to the asylum.

RELATIONS BROKEN OFF.

France Will Recall Ambassador to Vatican.

A despatch from Paris says: The Council of Ministers assembled in extraordinary session on Thursday to consider the action to be taken relative to the Pope's protest against President Loubet's visit to Rome, decided upon the recall of M. Eissard, Ambassador of France to the Vatican. This practically assures the Ambassador's recall. The effect of the Ambassador's recall is to interrupt the diplomatic relations between France and the Vatican.

to 9½c per lb., and new at 7½c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with offerings small. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 8½ to 8¾c per lb. in case lots. Mess pork \$17; do., short cut, \$18.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 12½c; do., heavy, 11½ to 12c; rolls, 9 to 9½c; shoulders, 10c; backs, 13½ to 14c; breakfast bacon, 13½c.

Lard—The demand is fair, with prices unchanged. We quote:—Tieres, 7½c; tubs, 8c; pails, 8½c; compound, 7½ to 8½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal May 23.—The market for oats was steady to-day, and there was apparently little doing for local consumption, though some sales were being made for outside points, through shipment. Prices for these were said to be rather more favorable for sellers. Quotations are generally 37½ to 38c for No. 1 and 38½ to 39c for No. 2; a few carloads of Peterboro' oats were sold at 38½c track to-day; pens were about steady at 7½c adroit May; No. 2 barley, 70c; and No. 3 extra, 49c; No. 2 rye, 62c. Flour—The market was steady; Manitoba patents, \$4.90 to \$4.95; strong bakers', \$4.60 to \$4.65; winter wheat patents, \$4.80 to \$5.10; straight rollers, \$4.65 to \$4.85; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.20 to \$2.30. Feed—The market was quiet; Manitoba bran in bags, \$19; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$18.50 to \$19; shorts, \$19.50 to \$20; moultrie, \$26 to \$28 per ton. Rolled oats—The market is firm; dealers are asking \$2.32½ for bags, and \$4.90 in barrels on track. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$17.50 to \$19; light short cut, \$16 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$17.50; compound lard, 7½ to 8c; Canadian lard, 7 to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 11 to 13c; bacon, 13 to 13½c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.35 to \$7.50; live hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.50. Eggs—New laid, 15 to 15½c. Butter—New made 15 to 16c; Western dairy, 12 to 13c; rolls, 12 to 13c. Cheese—New foder Ontario, 7½c; best Quebec, 6½ to 7c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, May 23.—Flour—Strong. Wheat—Spring, no Duluth wheat here, and No. 2 hard winter about cleaned up; No. 1 Northern, Buffalo inspection, \$1.13. Corn—Strong for good grades; No. 2 yellow, 60c; No. 2 corn, 56½c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 white, 47c; No. 2 mixed, 42½c. Barley and rye—Nothing doing.

Milwaukee, May 23.—Wheat.—No. 1 Northern, 98½c; No. 2 do. 96½ to 97c; old July, 87½ to 87½c asked. Rye—No. 2, 77 to 77½c. Barley—No. 2, 63c; sample, 32 to 60c. Corn No. 3, 50 to 53c; July, 47½ to 48c asked.

Minneapolis, May 23.—Wheat—May, 94½c; July, 92½ to 93c; September, 81 to 81½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 97½c; No. 1 Northern, 96½c. Flour—First patents, \$5 to \$5.10; second do, \$4.90 to \$5; first clears, \$3.50 to \$3.60; second do, \$2.50. Bran—In bulk, \$16.50 to \$17.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, May 23.—The number of operators seeking butchers' cattle was large, and trade in the best grades was brisk. Values were firmly maintained, and some of the finest cattle sold at \$4.75 for straight loads. Picked lots sold in excess of that figure. Choice heifers, averaging about 1,000 lbs., were scarce, and wanted. Short-keep feeders continued to be wanted, but the offerings were small, and several gentlemen who were prepared to buy went away without any cattle. The firm tone prevailing in the butchers' and exporters' lines had a tendency to stiffen values in these, and in stockers and feeders, which were offered pretty freely, but not in sufficient numbers to supply the de-

mand. Stock calves of 400 lb. and upwards were in particular request, and hardly any were sold below \$3.50 per cwt.

Trade in sheep and lambs was good on account of the limited offerings thereof, and prices were about steady at Tuesday's quotations. Calves were in fair demand, and prices in the best kinds were pretty steady. The most of these sold about \$4.25 per cwt.

The range in exporters' was \$4.60 to \$5.17 per cwt. The bulk of the cattle sold for less than \$5 per cwt.

Quotations for butchers' cattle follow:—Choice butchers', \$4.50 to \$4.75; fair to good, \$4.15 to \$4.35; common to fair cows, \$3.50 to \$4.10; rough cows, \$3.25 per cwt.

The prices of feeders and stockers were firm. We quote:—Feeders, 1,000 to 1,800 lb., at \$4.40 to \$4.90; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lb., \$4 to \$4.35; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$3 to \$3.75; stock calves, 350 to 800 lbs., \$3.80 to \$4.20; off-color and rough, same weight, \$3.25 up.

Sheep and lambs were unchanged. We quote:—Heavy ewes, \$4 to \$4.40; light sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bucks, \$3 to \$3.50; grain-fed lambs, \$5.50 to \$5.75; barnyard lambs, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt.; Spring lambs, \$2.50 to \$5.50 each.

Calves brought \$2 to \$10 each, and 3½ to 5½c per lb.

Milch cows were steady at \$30 to \$60 each. The bulk of these sold below \$40 each.

Hogs—Quotations follow:—Selects, 160 to 200 lbs., of prime quality, off cars Toronto, \$4.90; fats, \$4.65; sows \$3.50 to \$3.75; stags, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

CROPS LOOK WELL

Wheat in Farmers' Hands Has Been Underestimated.

A Montreal despatch says: G. C. Hastings, the well known miller, of Winnipeg, who is in the city, says that the crops in the West are looking exceedingly well, though, of course, it is yet too early to judge of how matters will turn out. As in the East, the season is about two weeks late, but in spite of this everything is looking up, including the blades of wheat.

In speaking of wheat available in the West, Mr. Hastings is of the opinion that the Montreal Board of Trade has been inclined to underestimate the amount. He states that there are still two million bushels in farmers' hands outside of elevators, and that the old wheat, which will be exported during the set season, will be a good amount above the usual estimate, which was 2,500,000 bushels.

The acreage increase over last year he estimates at about ten per cent., which would mean 400,000 acres more land under cultivation than there was a year ago.

KURO AND HIS COFFIN.

Russian Commander Carries it With Him.

A London despatch says:—A Polish writer says that General Kuropatkin carries a coffin with his baggage with his name engraved thereon. The reason, therefore, is that he confidently expects to be killed before the war is over. Some months ago, it is said, he had a dream that he was killed in a battle, and that he was not identified, and was buried in a trench with the privates. This dream was so vivid that when he went to the front he told his family and friends that he would not return alive. The carrying of the casket is said to have a very disheartening effect on the troops, but nothing can change the general's mind.

FIRST CIGAR KILLED HIM.

Ten-Year-Old Boy's Life the Penalty of a Smoke.

TICKS FROM THE WIRE

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

Regina's assessment for the past year shows an increase of \$847,574. Brantford's special committee will unanimously recommend a municipal telephone system.

On Friday the Toronto City Council settled the rate of taxation at 19 mills, the same as last year.

Hamilton street railway men are talking of asking for an increase from 18 to 20 cents an hour.

Guelph Retail Merchants' Association have decided to give their clerks a half holiday during July and August.

Kingston will oppose the expropriation by the Government of part of Lake Ontario Park as a site for the new barracks.

The Marconi Company have agreed with the Government to establish seven wireless telegraph stations on the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The London and Southwestern Traction Company expect to have their new line between Lambeth and St. Thomas completed by August.

The Manitoba authorities are investigating the deaths of an Indian named Jacobs, his wife and two children, who are supposed to have been drowned by their canoe upsetting, but the accident was not reported by the Indians.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A reception and banquet will be tendered to Lord Strathcona at London on Dominion Day.

It is reported that the price of the London Times will be reduced from three-pence to one penny.

The Japanese Consul-General in London gives figures showing that Japanese trade has not been greatly disturbed by the war.

The marriage of Lady Marjorie Gordon, daughter of Lord Aberdeen and Mr. John Sinclair, M.P., a Liberal whip, will take place soon.

Defending the British naval budget the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the maintenance of the two-power standard was necessary.

UNITED STATES.

As the result of a wager that he could eat a quart of salted peanuts, Rex Stubbs, aged 17, is dead, at Fairfield Ind.

Seven persons were killed and many badly injured as the result of an explosion in a Findlay, Ohio, factory on Saturday.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II., has left New York with \$3,330,000 worth of gold bars stowed down in the hold. Most of it is consigned to Paris.

A fight took place on Thursday between the police and the striking dock employes at Cullao, Penn. One man was killed and seven wounded.

On Friday the New York police made a simultaneous raid on 22 poolrooms, confiscated their books, racing charts, telegraph and telephone instruments, and took seventy prisoners.

In the presence of a big crowd of visitors at the Zoological Park, Washington, a prairie wolf and a keeper fought a long and vicious battle. The beast lacerated the man's arms and hands in an effort to reach his throat, and was beaten off just in time to save his victim's life.

GENERAL.

The native tribes of South Africa are displaying signs of unrest. Russia has decided to declare her Pacific ports free to the trade of the world.

The programme of the Australian Ministry includes new banking laws on the model of those of Canada.

The dispute between France and the Vatican culminated in the with-

RANGE CATTLE IN B. C.

LIVE STOCK CONDITIONS IN SPRING OF 1904.

Cattle Are in Fair Condition and Few Losses Have Occurred.

According to an official report received by the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, British Columbia range cattle went into winter quarters in very fair condition, feed in the late summer having been very good owing to the heavy rains.

The winter up to February was very fine and mild, but after this to the end of March the ranges were covered with very deep snow, in most sections a much heavier snow fall than has been known for years.

Hay was comparatively short all through the range country; there was no old hay on hand and a good deal of the 1903 crop had been damaged with the heavy summer rains.

Speaking generally, the cattle are in fair condition and few losses have occurred; the she stock suffered most and it may be estimated that in consequence the calf crop will be below the average.

There is no doubt that in certain sections of the country, more especially on the Thompson, the cattle business is too much of a speculation to be healthy. If the past winter had been of a similar character to the previous one, a very large proportion of the stock of that section would have been wiped out.

THE DAY IS PAST

when it is safe to go into winter with 1-3 or 1-4 of a ton of hay per head, per year, the reason that, snow or no snow, by the time January comes there is practically no feed left on the lower ranges. In this section a great area of the recently leased lands will be fenced in during the next year or two and it will be possible to limit the stocking of these ranges, but it will of course take some time for them to recover unless the seasons are very favorable.

Beef is still low in price and from present indications not likely to be better than last year, if as high. Horses are in good demand and the heavier horses, viz., those weighing from 1150 up, are realizing good prices. Horses of this class go to the Coast and more of them are being bred every year, mostly from Kamloops and the district south of there, and are worth at the present time more money in B. C. than they are in the North West. For this market the lighter horses and ponies have been shipped in increasing numbers.

The Canadian Pacific R. R. have given the following figures of shipments from points on the main line during the year 1903. To Coast points: Horses, 140; cattle, 9,484; hogs, 2,013; sheep, 400. To points east of Laggan: Horses, 1,722; cattle, 130.

From these figures will be noticed the comparatively small trade in horses with the Coast. With the Northwest, including the shipments by the Crow Line and from Golden, not given in the above figures, probably 2,300 horses were exported last year.

THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION

which was unanimously asked for by the recent live stock convention in Ottawa to assess all horses coming into Canada from other countries at a value of not less than \$75 per head, will have, if enacted, a stimulating effect on our export trade to the Northwest, as their principal supply of horses is from the United States. From official figures no less than 26,000 head were imported last year.

In regard to cattle, in addition to the 9,484 head given as shipped to the Coast markets, in order to arrive at the consumption of beef at these points must be added the head

ON THE FARM.

FEEDING CATTLE.

There are a good many farmers who are interested in feeding cattle. To those who are new to the business, there is lots of good suggestions in the following condensed report of experiments carried on by Prof. H. W. Mumford, formerly of this state, at the Illinois Agricultural College.

1. More rapid and much larger gains may be secured on the better than on the more common grades.

2. The results of this experiment clearly show that when the various grades of beef cattle are put in the best marketable condition there is a very definite relation between the percentages of dressed beef and the grade of cattle involved. The better the grade of cattle the higher the percentages of dressed beef.

3. Low grade cattle carry larger percentages of internal fat than the better bred ones, while there appears to be a more abundant and more evenly distributed layer of surface fat on the better bred steers.

4. As the differences between feeders tend to disappear as the feeding process goes on, the differences in quality between the various grades of feeding cattle are more pronounced than such differences between the various grades of beef or fat cattle. Quality is the more important in feeding cattle; condition in fat cattle.

5. Primarily this experiment was outlined to determine the relation between the grade of feeding steers and their "feeding qualities," that is, whether the quality of a feeder determines his capacity for making gains, his ability to use feed economically, and the nature of the gains made. However, both the market and the slaughter tests of the various grades as finished clearly indicate that to the packer and butcher condition is of first importance.

6. The grade of cattle, the finishing of which will return to the cattle feeder the greatest profit, will depend upon the following considerations:

(A) The relative ability of the various grades to be used for the production of gain and finish as shown by the data in this bulletin.

(b) The relative cost of the various grades of feeding cattle.

(c) Cost of feed.

(d) The method of feeding and time of marketing.

(e) The range in prices between prime and common rough steers or between the highest and lowest grades of beef cattle.

7. The greater the cost of the feed used, the greater is the advantage in favor of the better grades, both because under normal market conditions in these grades the gains and finish are put on with less relative feed consumption than in the lower ones, although this difference is less marked in the inferior than in the intermediate grades and because the cost of feed is a larger factor in the feeding of the lower than the higher grades.

8. The greater the spread in the market between the various grades of feeders, the more is the advantage in favor of the commoner grades. As a rule the price of common rough steers fluctuates less than the price for prime steers and the price of the inferior and common grades of feeders varies less than those of the choice and fancy grades.

9. A concentrated ration and shorter feeding period tend to favor the feeding of the lower grades, that is, a ration with a wide nutritive ratio like corn and timothy hay or straw without the addition of a nitrogenous concentrate or roughage and where the concentrate comprises a large percentage of the ration

is said to have a very disheartening effect on the troops, but nothing can change the general's mind.

FIRST CIGAR KILLED HIM.

Ten-Year-Old Boy's Life the Penalty of a Smoke.

A Philadelphia despatch says: A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday to investigate the death of ten-year-old William Black, who on Sunday smoked his first cigar. The lad's father, who lives at 107 South Bonall street, said that Willie came home late Sunday afternoon and complained of a severe pain in his stomach. Two physicians from the Children's Hospital found the boy in convulsions. An emetic resulted in bringing up the stump of a cigar. The boy recovered consciousness shortly before he died, and said that he had tried to smoke his first cigar.

BRITISH IN THIBET.

Villages Occupied in Rear of the Expedition.

A Gyangste, Tibet, despatch says:—The Tibetans on Thursday occupied several villages in the rear of the British expedition, blocking communications. They ambuscaded eight mount infantry who were conveying the daily post. Re-inforcements were despatched and they repulsed the enemy, punishing them severely. A sepoy was killed and two were severely wounded. Previously the British attacked the enemy, which were occupying a post north of Gyangste, defeating them with severe loss. The British lost three wounded.

ACCIDENTS TO WORKMEN.

Number During April Reached a Total of 197.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Department of Labor has been notified of 197 accidents to workmen during April in different parts of the Dominion, resulting in the loss of 59 lives, and in severe injuries to other workmen to the number of 138. Twenty-three were killed in railway service and eleven in running machinery. Compared with the month of March a decrease of 77 is shown in the total number of accidents to workmen, the number of deaths being the same.

CZAR REVIEWS TROOPS.

Receives an Enthusiastic Welcome at Kharkoff.

A Kharkoff despatch says: Emperor Nicholas was enthusiastically received on his arrival here on Wednesday by a large crowd of people. His Majesty reviewed the troops under orders to go to the front. During his stay here the Emperor received deputations from the Jewish and other communities, who presented loyal addresses, to which his Majesty made gracious responses. The Emperor left here for Poltava.

DESTROYED 17 VILLAGES.

Armenian Insurgent Bands Cause Great Havoc.

A Constantinople despatch says: According to a despatch from the Vali of Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, seventeen villages have been destroyed by Armenian insurgents in the district of Sussam. More than 600 Armenian families have taken refuge in Mush, a town in Bitlis.

THREE PORTS OPENED.

China Opens Ports on Shan-Tung Peninsula.

A despatch from Peking says:—An Imperial edict voluntarily issued on Wednesday opens to the commerce of the world the ports of Chinan-Fu, Wei-Shi-En and Chou-Tsun on the Shan-Tung peninsula.

The native tribes of South Africa are displaying signs of unrest.

Russia has decided to declare her Pacific ports free to the trade of the world.

The programme of the Australian Ministry includes new banking laws on the model of those of Canada.

The dispute between France and the Vatican culminated in the withdrawal of the French Ambassador.

MANY OUT OF WORK.

Foreigners in Montreal Living in Railway Cars.

A despatch from Montreal says:—A large number of foreigners, who for some time past have been making their homes in the box cars belonging to the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, were brought before the Police Court on Friday on a charge of loitering. When questioned by Judge Lafontaine they claimed to be out of work, and without means of subsistence. While they had been in Montreal for some time they claimed to be unable to obtain work. After listening to their stories the judge fined each man \$5 or ten days, and they were sent down to jail.

ANTI-FENCE CLIMBER.

A neighbor of a farmer I once worked for had a cow that was a splendid milker, but she would climb and break down almost any kind of fence that could be put up writes a correspondent. Barbed wire had no terrors for her. She would work at a fence until she stretched it so that she could go either through or over, generally over. She kept her owner in hot water with his neighbors, but he objected to disposing of her to the butcher because she was such an excellent milker, and her calves proved equal to her. I told my employer that if he could buy her I would show him how to make a good cow of her. He went straight to her owner with an offer that got her. When he brought her in we fastened a strong strap about her neck, and to this the smaller end of a light, strong pole about ten feet long. The pole hung low enough for her to straddle it if she wished, and the front end of it was full two feet in front of her—about a foot as she walked. She never climbed another fence, but several times we had to render her assistance in getting away from one she had tackled. Her former owner had tried several kinds of "poles," but she had always managed to either break them or work them over the fence. The last two months I was there she had apparently given up fence-climbing entirely and had become a respectable cow.

POULTRY NOTES.

Have regular feeding hours. Drive pick the fowls you are taking to market.

It is much easier to prevent disease than it is to cure it.

Sort your eggs as to color and size if you want them to look good and sell well.

Clover not only promotes digestion but also largely assists in supplying the elements necessary for egg production and lowers the cost of feed.

Scrape the hen house floor. If a dirty one, and remove the scrapings. Sprinkle with lime, and in a few days cover with clean, dry chaff.

Unless you can be patient, unless you can be satisfied to reap your reward after your work is done, the same as in any other business, our advice to you is let breeding of poultry alone.

Scalloped Codfish and Potatoes.—Put a cup of hashed, or thinly sliced potatoes in a well-buttered baking dish. Add one cup of shredded codfish that has been prepared for use as directed. Dredge lightly with flour, pour over it a cup of sweet milk and bake in a hot oven ten or fifteen minutes.

ing effect on our export trade to the Northwest, as their principal supply of horses is from the United States. From official figures no less than 26,000 head were imported last year.

In regard to cattle, in addition to the 9,484 head given as shipped to the Coast markets, in order to arrive at the consumption of beef at these points must be added the local supply and a total supply for about 4 months from the Northwest, as the B. C. ranges hardly ship any beef from February to the 1st of June.

The Kootenay trade is supplied mainly from the Northwest with the exception of the supply from the country south of Okanagan Lake and along the boundary. This will bring the exports from B. C. ranges to a figure probably between 10,000 and 11,000 head.

At the Coast the dairying business has been very good, and the price of butter high; during January and February some of the creameries were paying the patrons 32 cents per lb. of butter fat.

The improvement of the heads is very steady, and although no doubt a vast number of cows should still be weeded out, the average is a good deal better than a few years ago.

INFLUX OF IMMIGRANTS.

50,000 Have Already Gone to the West This Season.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The rush of immigrants into Canada continues, and according to the immigration officials here before the season is over 200,000 immigrants will have entered the Dominion since last year. Since Monday morning more than 5,000 immigrants bound for the Canadian West have been handled through Montreal.

It is estimated that this season already about 50,000 immigrants have gone to the West, while last season's record was about 100,000. As the season is just about half over, the officials expect that last year's record will be more than equaled before the tide of travel begins to slacken. The great majority of the immigrants are of British birth. Most of them are well supplied with money, and a large proportion are practical farmers.

COOKING RECIPES.

Eggs in Paper Cases.—Make a seasoning with one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, one teaspoonful of green onions, 1 clove of garlic, pepper and salt, one cupful of fine bread crumbs. Have ready some small paper cases; dissolve some butter and paint with a small brush till they are lined thickly with it, then sprinkle a little seasoning into each. Break six eggs singly into a cup, and put one on the top of the crumbs in each case, and cover with more. Bake in a gentle oven until the eggs are set. Serve in the cases. If preferred, the eggs can be baked in small molds, and can be turned on a dish for serving.

Candied Fruit.—Make a syrup of 2 lbs. sugar and 1 teacup water, boiled until thick enough to pull as for candy. Remove to the back of the stove and stir until signs of granulating appear. When grains or crystals show on the spoon, drop in stoned cherries, a few at a time, let lie in the slowly boiling syrup two minutes, then skim out and place on a sieve over a paper or plate. Shake the sieve very gently for some time, then place the cherries on a platter and dry in the sun. This is for 2 qts. cherries. To candy pineapple, pare, remove eyes and slice. Make a syrup by dissolving 3 lbs. sugar in as little water as possible. Boil 8 lbs. sliced pineapple in this syrup until the slices look clear and the syrup has well penetrated the fruit. Skim out, spread on plates and dry in the sun. If there is any syrup left, drop it over the plates as the fruit dries, or sprinkle freely with powdered sugar. Pack in jars between thin layers of brown sugar. It will be good an indefinite time.

ers varies less than those of the choice and fancy grades.

9. A concentrated ration and shorter feeding period tend to favor the feeding of the lower grades, that is, a ration with a wide nutritive ratio like corn and timothy hay or straw without the addition of a nitrogenous concentrate or roughage and where the concentrate comprises a large percentage of the ration would favor cattle of the lower grades because they are older and the process of finishing is largely a process of fattening.

Again prices for the lower grades of fat or beef cattle are more or less affected by range and holiday competition and are usually relatively low at such seasons.

10. Older cattle of the more common grades can undoubtedly be put in marketable condition on a shorter full feed period than can younger cattle of the same weight which grade higher, because the older the cattle the less the increase in weight required to finish them.

11. The greater the spread in the market between the various grades of fat steers the more is the advantage in favor of the better grades.

12. Opportunities for larger profits, and losses as well, lie with the better grades of feeders.

13. Steers containing high percentages of beef blood possess greater capacity for consuming large quantities of feed than steers of a more common grade, especially in the later weeks.

14. Age and condition as well as quality are important factors to be reckoned with in the management of the various grades of feeding cattle. Speaking generally of the offerings of feeding cattle at any of our leading markets it is safe to say that the better the quality and condition the younger the cattle. In securing 900 to 1,000 pound feeding cattle of the more common grades one is bound to get cattle of advanced age, say three years old at least. Choice and fancy feeders of these weights can be secured in short two-year-old cattle.

15. Steers of all grades may be finished or put in good marketable condition without carrying them to a point of fatness which necessitates small gains for food consumed.

16. The margins necessary to protect against loss in finishing the various grades of feeders are dependent upon:

- (a) The grade and cost of the cattle.
- (b) The price of feed.
- (c) The initial weight of the cattle.
- (d) The length of the feeding period.

17. The lower the price at which feeding cattle are purchased, whether because of prevailing low prices for feeders or because of the low grade of the cattle, the larger must be the margin between the buying and selling price in order to secure protection against loss.

The greater the cost of the feed necessary for finishing feeders, the larger must be the margin.

19. Feeding cattle of heavy weight can be finished profitably on a narrower margin than can light weight feeders.

20. Feeding cattle which require an extended feeding period for finishing require a larger margin than do feeders which can be matured in a shorter time.

RIOTING AT ODESSA.

Students and Laborers Attack Mayor's House.

A Vienna despatch says:—From a private source serious riots at Odessa are reported. Several hundred students and laborers attacked on Thursday the burgomaster's (Mayor's) house. Cossacks intervened and thirty laborers, fifteen students and five Cossacks were killed. Fifteen Cossacks were wounded.

He—"Can you give me no hope?" She—"None whatever. I'm going to marry you."

Ayer's

Why is it that Ayer's Hair Vigor does so many remarkable things? Because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair, puts new life into it. The hair

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cannot keep from growing. And gradually all the dark, rich color of early life comes back to gray hair.

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EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80

Reduced to its simplest terms, the Opposition's railway policy is this—that inasmuch as the Grand Trunk

LIBERALS ORGANIZING.

So far as the Province of Ontario is concerned Liberal members are urging their followers in each constituency to look carefully after the voters' list of this year. There is no doubt the lists of 1904 will be the lists used in the next Dominion general election and should Hon. George W. Ross, premier of Ontario, decide not to have a fourth session of the present parliament of Ontario, the lists of 1904 will be used in the next provincial general election.

James Vance, 34 Victoria street, Toronto, is in charge of the Central Liberal offices for the province, and Liberal workers are requested to write to him for instructions, forms, etc., for use in the revision of the lists and naturalization of aliens.

Former Canadians, who have become subjects of a foreign country, can on returning to Canada be naturalized as British subjects in three months; the period for other aliens is three years.

The Central Liberal association has not a staff of organizers, and the riding associations are making their own arrangements as to lists organization and naturalization. In furnishing information from the head office Mr. Vance's time will be fully occupied as he is the only person under the direction of the Ontario Liberal Association or Central office.

OUR HUGE BACK COUNTRY.

The other day Governor Brady of Alaska made a speech on that region at a dinner in New York, recalling the time when it was known as "Seward's ice-box." Seward bought Alaska from Russia for \$7,500,000, and people said it was money thrown away. To-day the salmon canning industry alone yields a profit large enough to pay the interest on four times that sum. Gold mining last year yielded \$38,000,000. Stock-raising is being carried on with much success, and the fisheries, other than salmon, promise well. Rich deposits of steam coal have been found along the coast. Altogether, says Mr. Brady, Alaska, counting the value of her products and of the merchandise she consumes, is worth \$75,000,000 a year to the rest of the United States, and "she is only just making a start." Cheaper transportation is the one thing needful, and it will come as population grows.

Canadian Tories, who are picturing the back country of Ontario and Quebec as a worthless desert, are making a mistake they will yet deplore. Fifty years ago, when the Grand Trunk proper was being built, some of the finest sections of Ontario, notably the Huron and Bruce country, were set down as irreclaimable wastes; and we all know how the Hudson Bay Company officials ridiculed the idea of wheat being grown for export in Manitoba. "Seward's Ice-box" was only one instance among many of the folly of concluding that because a region is new, unopened and away to the north of civilization it must necessarily be good for nothing. There is every reason to believe that the country between Winnipeg and Quebec which the Grand Trunk Pacific will traverse is rich in timber, minerals and water-power, and, in addition, contains vast stretches of good farming land. Yet the Tories make it their business to deride the Liberals who say so and will have it that it is nothing short of criminal to build a line there. Such is the "compelling power" of party politics that it turns men otherwise patriotic enough into enemies of their country!

Some one has said with truth that, at present, all that part of Canada north of the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa and Lake Superior, consists of little

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

THE WATER SUPPLY.

THE FARM WELL.

THE CHEESE FACTORY AND CREAMERY.

Some rather startling facts in regard to the water supply of our farms, cheese factories and creameries, were brought out at the conference of dairy instructors and experts held in Ottawa last fall, the official report of which is now being distributed by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa. In discussing the sanitation of cheese factories and creameries, Dr. Connell, bacteriologist at the Kingston Dairy School, pointed out that one great sanitary requisite is good water. Most of our factories obtain their water from shallow wells, only a few using water from deep wells, springs, creeks or rivers. Good water can be secured from shallow or surface wells, yet such water is always classified as suspicious by sanitarians when used for drinking purposes. The reason for this simply is that such water is ground water, derived by seepage through soil of the rain or snow water. Shallow wells are usually placed quite close to the houses or factories which they are to supply, and thus the soil in their neighborhood is apt to become contaminated, and this contamination is sooner or later carried by seepage into the well. Fortunately, the soil is an excellent filtering and cleansing material but is only able to dispose of a certain amount of contaminating material. Such disposal takes time, so that if there is a particularly heavy rain, the

NAPANEE CHEESE BOARD.

An unusually large number of cheese were boarded at the cheese board Friday afternoon. The total was 2182—762 white and 1420 colored. The bidding opened at 8½c and closed at 8½c, and at the latter price 1889 cheese sold. The following factories boarded:

	NO.	WHITE	COLOR
Napanee.....	1	100	..
Centreville.....	3
Croydon.....	4	..	80
Phippen No 2.....	5	75	..
Kingsford.....	6	64	..
Deeronto.....	7	..	175
Union.....	8	65	..
Clairview.....	9	..	75
Metzler.....	10
Odesa.....	11	..	200
Excelsior.....	12	..	90
Bell Rock.....	13	..	75
Enterprise.....	14	100	..
Whitman Creek.....	15	50	..
Tamworth.....	16	100	..
Forest Mills.....	17	118	..
Sheffield.....	18	90	..
Moscow.....	19	..	100
Phippen No 3.....	20	..	60
Selby.....	21	..	185
Phippen No 1.....	22	..	100
Camden East.....	23	..	70
Petworth.....	24	..	75
Newburgh.....	25	..	135
Marlbank.....	26
Palace Road.....	27

Buyers present—

Messrs Thompson, Cleall, Alexander, McKinnon, Gibson, Brentnall, Vanlueve. Gibson bought—14 and 15. Thompson bought—5—12—13—19—20 and 22.

Alexander bought—1—8 and 11. McKinnon bought—4—6—9—16 and 18. Cleall bought—21—23 and 25.

Cantion.

Do not make the mistake of paying more

Reduced to its simplest terms, the Opposition's railway policy is this—that inasmuch as the Grand Trunk Pacific will interfere with the all-rail monopoly of the Canadian Pacific in this affair, the leader is not Mr. Borden but Mr. Osler.

Evidently the Conservatives have at last reached the aim of their ambitions. A few years ago they dragged Hugh John McDonald around the country attending half-spirited public meetings, with but little success. Now they are trying R. R. Gamey. No doubt they will have very good success with him, as the people will go to see him out of idle curiosity, not that they will swallow all he says. The people of Ontario have not forgotten already what the courts said about him a short time ago.

Mr. Tarte has dropped into obscurity already. The Tories have ceased to value him, Liberals cannot be expected to have much regard for him, and is not of sufficiently heavy mental to make his mark as an independent. His forte is not politics, but journalism. He is a capital writer, and his frequent changes of front—Castor, anti-castor, Tory, Liberal, then Tory again, Free Trader, Protectionist, etc.—do him little harm in that field; in fact, serve to amuse the public which reads his paper for the sheer fun of the thing. In politics he takes himself too seriously. He liked to be called the "Master of Administration" and actually fancied he was until he found himself in the street with nobody but Mr. Hugh Graham to keep him company.

The notion that Canada would go to the dogs under Grit rule is pretty effectually exploded by the export figures of the last few years. Here they are in millions of dollars:—

	1896	1903
Mineral products.....	8	31
Forest ".....	27	36
Fish ".....	11	12
Animals, etc.....	36	70
Farm products.....	14	44

These are the exports of the natural industries, home products being taken in each case to the exclusion of foreign imported only to be exported. Here are the exports of Canadian factories, also in millions of dollars:—

	1896	1903
Manufactured products..	9	21

So that in all the figures stand 105 to 214. If Sir Charles were in office and had this to show, he would call sun and stars to witness that it was all due to Tory rule. Liberals are more modest; they merely say that by judicious expenditures and wise tariff changes they have given nature a freer hand than she had before.

CONTINUE

Those who are gaining flesh and strength by regular treatment with

Scott's Emulsion

should continue the treatment in hot weather; smaller dose and a little cool milk with it will do away with any objection which is attached to fatty products during the heated season.

Send for free sample, SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ontario.
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

the competing power of party politics that it turns men otherwise patriotic enough into enemies of their country!

Some one has said with truth that, at present, all that part of Canada north of the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa and Lake Superior, consists of little more than the roadbed of the Canadian Pacific Railway. If the enormous spaces to the north are, as the Tories say, not worth opening, the future of the Dominion is not bright. If, on the other hand, they contain anything like the potential wealth which the G. T. P. surveyors profess to have found, the sooner they are brought within reach of a market the better for all concerned, more particularly for the older provinces, which of late have been almost standing still.

EXPRESSIONS.

Kingston Whig.

Mr. Whitney announces that he does not look for an election this fall. He has been expecting too much, and been disappointed so often that he is going to take a rest. Sensible man.

Montreal Herald.

Possibly the appearance of so many "June brides" in the middle of May is to be explained by the fact that this is leap year.

Toronto Star.

It is wrong to rejoice because an automobile killed a poet in the east. Poets should not be executed without first having a trial by jury of their peers.

Montreal Star.

The man who commits murder for love or jealousy is a scoundrel, and the man who commits suicide on such grounds is an ass. In either case he proclaims to the world that the lady in the case at least had good judgment.

Brockville Recorder.

The Montreal Star and Toronto Telegram are quoting Scripture at each other as if they were authorities on what is known as the higher criticism. True, they make several blunders, but after all come pretty close for them, seeing it as all memory work of long standing.

Toronto News.

The continued feints which are being indulged in by Russia along the Yalu suggest that the army needs a spring tonic.

The Globe.

The only Chinaman easily recognized by name before his honor Judge Morgan was Oh Hang Them. It was not his first appearance in court.

The Mail.

GEN. KOUROPATKIN is determined now to advance, but whether in the direction of Tokio or St. Petersburg will depend entirely upon circumstances.

Ottawa Free Press.

It is not true that the board of health is contemplating the issue of an appeal to the citizens to stop kissing as a means of preventing the spread of tuberculosis. Kissing will never stop anyhow, until all the citizens are married.

Rev. Father Philip H. Hauck, rector of St. Joseph's Church, Hamilton, is dead.

Chicago men have purchased a block of 40,000 acres of land in Eastern Assiniboia.

A Canadian survey party left Vancouver to begin the Alaska boundary survey.

The corner-stone of the new Salvation Army Citadel at Cornwall was laid by ex-Mayor Alquire.

carried by seepage into the well. Fortunately, the soil is an excellent filtering and cleansing material but is only able to dispose of a certain amount of contaminating material. Such disposal takes time, so that if there is a particularly heavy rain, the contaminating matter may be carried far into the earth below the purifying layer, and thus soak unchanged into the wells. If a large amount of this contaminating material finds its way into the soil, the earth becomes "sour-ed", and can no longer dispose of or purify the waste, which tends to soak into and mix with the ground water. Some surface wells are so constructed as to be mere surface drainage pits; that is they are not raised above the surrounding earth, and hence receive the surface washing direct. Farmers and makers ought to realize that a surface well does not get its water from some hidden source below, but is simply a collecting reservoir for the ground water derived from rain and snow water. And further, that if the soil in the neighborhood of such a well is saturated with slop water and house or factory drainings, that sooner or later will make their way into the well.

Some Tests. Prof. Shutt's chemical analyses of farm well water have shown the majority of the wells to be little better than cesspools. From 100 to 200 samples a year are analysed at the chemical laboratory of the Central Experimental Farm, and not one-fifth of these can be passed as safe and wholesome. By far the greater number are utterly condemned, while others are reported as suspicious, putting them in the category of those that are unsafe to use. The bacteriological examinations of Dr. Connell, and Prof. Harrison of the Ontario Agricultural College, show similar results. Dr. Connell mentioned that out of a dozen factory waters sent him last summer not one was found fit for use. All were badly contaminated, and for drinking purposes would be immediately condemned. Later Dr. Connell had an opportunity of seeing two of the wells from which the samples were taken. Both were subject to direct gross contamination from drainage water lying under the factory floors and the streams of dirty slime could be seen opening into the wells about four feet below the surface. Both these waters were very foul, so foul that animals would not touch them. Such a well is generally termed a "mineral" one in the section, probably because the sulphuretted hydrogen of decomposition causes an odor somewhat like that of natural sulphur water.

Improvement Necessary. A factory well cannot be kept uncontaminated, so long as the drainage and whey disposal system of the factory is not carefully looked after, so that the first essential for a pure water supply from the ordinary well is good drainage. Next is the proper construction of the well, including its covering, so as not to permit surface washings flowing in. As Prof. Shutt pointed out, this drainage matter, apart from its actually poisonous character, is the very material upon which microbes and germs live, and water polluted from the barnyard, privy, etc. is always loaded with countless millions of bacteria. It is impossible to turn out first-class dairy products where such water is used, so even from the dollars-and-cents stand-point, improvement in this respect is imperative.

It is not the smell or appearance of water that denotes its condition. Many samples of water which to the sense of smell or sight or taste are perfect, yet simply reek with filth. The bacteria which we cannot detect by our senses are far more dangerous than those which we can detect.

Thompson bought—5—12—13—19—20 and 22.
Alexander bought—1—8 and 11.
McKinnon bought—4—6—9—16 and 18.
Cleall bought—21—23 and 25.

Cantion.

Do not make the mistake of paying more for some untried brand of Binder Twine from a travelling agent than you can buy the reliable and well-known brands from your home dealer for.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

(Corrected June 1st)

FARM PRODUCE.

Butter, 15 to 20c. a pound.
Eggs, 13c. to 14c. a dozen.
Chickens, 60c. to 80c. a pair.

VEGETABLES.

Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel.
Cabbage, 5c. head.
Onions, dry, 30c. a peck.
Beets, 15c. a peck.
Potatoes, 80c. to \$1 a bag.
Turnips, 40c. a bag.

FRUIT.

Apples, 10 to 25c. a peck.
Winter Apples, \$1.50 to \$2.00 a barrel.

MEATS.

Pork, 9 to 12c. a pound, [\$6.00 to \$6.25 per cwt].
Beef, by the quarter, 5 to 7c.
Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound
Sirloin, 12c. a pound.
Roast beef, 7 to 11c. a pound.
Stew beef, 5 to 6c. a pound.
Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.
Ham, 12c. a pound.
Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.
Sausage, 10c. per lb.
Tallow, rough, \$2.50 per cwt.
Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.
Lard, rendered, 10 to 14c. per pound.

GRAIN.

Wheat, 75 to 85c. bushel.
Barley, 40 to 45c. bushel
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.
Oats, 30 to 35c. bushel.

A fresh consignment of Christie's fancy biscuits and sodas just in. Try our 5c biscuits. It is a leader at

WALES GREY LION GROCERY.

Boiled Oil, Dry and ready mixed paints, Elephant brand, white lead, glass and putty. MADOLE & WILSON.

The planing mill of Mr. Henry Lindop, St. Thomas, was burned. Loss \$12,000.

The County Council meets on Tuesday next, June 7th, at 2 p.m.



Cleveland's Ba

is the acme of econ
takes less for the
it turns the food
time, so that there
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eatable biscuit, brea

THE LAW IN KOREA.

Queer Ways of Punishing the Relatives of Criminals.

Angus Hamilton in his book on Korea says: "The inhabitants are peculiarly proficient in the art of doing nothing gracefully. There are, therefore, infinite charm and variety in the daily life of Korea. The natives take their pleasures passively, and their constitutional incapacity makes it appear as if there were little to do but to indulge in a gentle stroll in the brilliant sunshine or to sit cross legged within the shades of their houses. Inaction becomes them. Nothing could be more unsuited to the character of their peculiar costume than vigorous movement. The stolid dignity of their appearance and their stately demeanor add vastly to the picturesqueness of the street scenes. The white coated, white trousered, white socked, slowly striding population is irresistibly fascinating to the eye."

Here are some of the punishments prescribed by Korean law: Treason, man—Decapitated, together with male relatives to the fifth degree. Mother, wife and daughter poisoned or reduced to slavery. Treason, woman—Poisoned. Murder, man—Decapitated. Wife poisoned. Murder, woman—Strangled or poisoned. Arson, man—Strangled or poisoned. Wife poisoned. Arson, woman—Poisoned. Theft, man—Strangled, decapitated or banished. Wife reduced to slavery; confiscation of all property. Desecration of graves—Decapitated, together with male relatives to the fifth degree. Mother, wife and daughter poisoned. Counterfeiting—Strangulation or decapitation. Wife poisoned.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

The Famous Case of Lesurques of the Lyons Mail.

The most famous of all cases of mistaken identity is that of Lesurques, charged with the robbery and murder of the courier of the Lyons mail, which has been so vividly brought home to us through the dramatic play based upon it. Lesurques was positively identified as a man who had traveled by the mail coach, and he was in due course convicted. Yet at the eleventh hour a woman came into court and declared his innocence, swearing that the witnesses had mistaken him for another, Duboseq, whom he greatly resembled. She was the confidant of one of the gang who had planned and carried out the robbery. But her testimony, although corroborated by other confederates, was rejected, and Lesurques received sentence of death. Lesurques died protesting his innocence to the last. Four years elapsed before Duboseq was captured. In the interval others of the gang had passed through the hands of the police, but the prime mover was only now taken. Even then he twice escaped from prison. When finally he was put on his trial and the judge ordered a fair wig, such as Lesurques had worn, to be placed on his head, the strange likeness was immediately apparent. He denied his guilt, but was convicted and guillotined. Thus two men suffered for one offense.

One Cent Claims Against Uncle Sam.

There have been several one cent claims against the United States government. One was by the Southern Pacific, which submitted a bill of \$5.29 for hauling government freight. It was a bond aided road, only part of its bills against the government being paid in cash, the rest going to the railroad's credit on the bonds. In this case its credit was \$5.28 and its cash a cent. Another government obligation of a single cent was in favor of a

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.



Ladies' Favorite.
Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "in the hour and time of need."
Prevents two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known.
No. 2—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box.

Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. **The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.**

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Napanee by Neilson, Robinson, T. B. Wallace, J. J. Perry, A. T. Huffman, and F. L. Hooper, druggists.

ULLOA'S CIRCLES.

The White Rainbow and One Occasion When It Was Observed.

A wonderful atmospheric phenomenon, described by both Ulloa and Bonger, was first observed by the first named gentleman during the stay of himself and party in the Pinchinchu.

One morning at daybreak the whole mountain top was covered with a dense fog. After a short while the atmosphere became tolerably clear with the exception of a few vaporous clouds. While the travelers were watching the gradual disappearance of the fog one of them turned quickly and perceived an image of himself distinctly mirrored on that quarter of the sky opposite the rising sun. The figure appeared to stand in the center of three concentric rings which were shaded with different colors, while around was a fourth and much larger ring tinted with but a single hue. The outermost edge of each of the interior rings was crimson, the next orange, with a shade of pale yellow, the innermost tint being of a brilliant green.

When first seen these rings were hardly circular in form, but they soon became perfect. But as they did so, which depended on the rising of the sun toward the zenith, the colors gradually disappeared until finally the whole apparition faded like a mirage from the gaze of the astonished scientists.

THE QUEER MANDINGOES.

In This African Tribe the Wives Wear the Trousers.

The Mandingoes, who inhabit a tract of country in Africa, are strict Mohammedans in religion; but, curiously enough, they still retain many of the superstitions of the negro races from which they sprang. Consequently their marriage ceremony is a mixture of the two, and, although it is performed by a marabout or holy man in the mosque, it contains one very ridiculous element. Next in importance to the marabout is the bridegroom's sister, and when the marriage ceremony reaches the point where the visible bond, usually typified in civilization by the ring, this sister steps forward and in place of the ring presents the lady with a pair of trousers, which are immediately donned.

The ceremony is concluded by a very mournful song sung by the companions of the bride, who then conduct her again to the home of her parents, as, owing to the extreme probability of one or the other retracting at any moment by reason of an unfavorable omen, no house is built until the ceremony is completed. Polygamy is the rule, but each wife has her own house. They are the most tyrannical wives in Africa and, hating each other, band together against their husband and rule him with a rod of iron.

MOSAIC WORK.

COURT OF REVISION.

Notice is hereby given that a Court for the Revision of the Assessment Roll for 1904, will be held at the Township Hall in the Township of Richmond, on MONDAY JUNE 6TH., 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. All appeals against the said Assessment Roll must be filed with the Clerk on or before the 14th day of May, 1904, and also all persons having business at said Court are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. Selby May 10 1904. A. WINTERS, Clerk.

COURT OF REVISION.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the hearing and determining of appeals against the assessment of the Township of Sheffield for the year 1904, will be held in the Town Hall, Tamworth, on MONDAY JUNE 6th, at 10.30 a.m., and all persons having business at the said Court will govern themselves accordingly. JAS. AYLESWORTH, Clerk.

COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision for the Municipality of Denbigh Abinger, and Ashby, in the County of Lennox and Addington, for the year 1904, will be held at the Denbigh House in the Village of Denbigh on Saturday the FOURTH DAY OF JUNE, A.D., 1904. All parties having business at said Court are requested to govern themselves accordingly. Dated at Denbigh this 10th., day of May A.D., 1904. PAUL STEIN, Tp. Clerk.

COURT OF REVISION.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the hearing and determining of appeals against the assessment of the Municipality of Bath for the year 1904, will be held in the Town Hall, Bath, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 6TH., at 7.30 p.m., and all persons having business at the said Court will govern themselves accordingly. MAX ROBINSON, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Roll for the Municipality of Napanee, for the year 1904, was returned by the Assessor on 23rd DAY OF MAY, 1904. All notices of complaint against the Assessment must be given to the Clerk of the municipality in writing, within Fourteen days after the said 23rd day of May, 1904, the day upon which the Roll was returned. JAS. E. HERRING, Clerk of the Municipality.

Napanee, 32nd May, 1904.

SEASON OF 1904—UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE

Str. REINDEER

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:
LEAVE—Prinor's Cove at 5.30 a.m., for Napanee and all way places. Leave Picton at 8 a.m., Deseronto at 9.30, arriving in Napanee at 10.30, connecting with G. T. R. noon trains going East and West.

RETURNING will leave Napanee at 1.30 p.m., connecting at Deseronto with Str. "Varuna" for Belleville and Trenton. Leave Deseronto at 2.30 p.m., Picton, at 4.30 p.m., for down the Bay.

This Boat can be chartered for Excursions on Very Reasonable Terms.

For further information apply to JAS. COLLIER, Captain.

Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Steamboat Co., LIMITED.

THE BAY OF QUINTE ROUTE.

Str. "ALETHA"—Between Kingston—Picton—Belleville.

On and after 25th April, Str. "Aletha" will leave Deseronto at 7.30 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Picton, Kingston and intermediate ports.

Returning, Steamers will arrive at Deseronto at 8.45 p.m., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and will leave for Northport and Belleville.

ROCHESTER ROUTE—Str. "NORTH KING" will make first trip May 20th.

H. M. DEROCHE, K. C.

Barrister,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.
Office—G Range Block.
Money to loan at "lower than the lowest" rate.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office. 5y

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 51y

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....
34 YEARS EXPERIENCE
21 YEARS IN NAPANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.



DR. C. H. WARTMAN, DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

SEEDS

All persons having seeds to sell, or wanting Seeds to buy, will profit by calling on the undersigned, who keeps the largest and best supply of Field and Garden Seeds in Napanee.

CALF FEED.

A car load of the World's Calf Feed, Bibby's Cream Equivalent, will arrive from England, about Feb. 15th, to be sold at Toronto prices.

Poultry Supplies

A full stock of Rust's Egg Producer, Etc., always on hand.

FURS.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs, and Dressed Furs sold.

THOS. SYMINGTON, Seedsman.

DUNDAS STREET, NAPANEE.

WANTED.

Local Agents and travelling salesmen for the sale of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Steady work if desired. Pay weekly. Free outfit.

OVER 600 ACRES

under cultivation. Our stock includes all the best varieties as well as improved varieties not offered by other firms. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition. It will pay you to write for part time or whole time terms, as we offer the best inducements in the business.

paid in cash, the rest going to the railroad's credit on the bonds. In this case its credit was \$5.28 and its cash a cent. Another government obligation of a single cent was in favor of a chemical company which for some unexplained reason agreed in a public competition to supply 16,892 pounds of ethyl ether for a cent. The offer was accepted. There were nine signatures, one that of a rear admiral, on the paper relating to the establishment of this claim, and the warrant for payment had to be signed by several persons.

A Gormandizer.

Some years ago the late Marquis of Queensberry made a bet of 1,000 guineas that he would produce a man who would eat more at a meal than any Sir John Lade could find. The bet being accepted, the time was appointed, but his lordship not being able to attend the exhibition he wrote to his agent to know the result and presently received the following note:

My Lord—I have not time to state particulars, but merely to acquaint your grace that your man beat his antagonist by a pig and an apple pie.

O.R. KIDNEY CURE

Gives Instant Relief in all Cases of Lame Back or LUMBAGO.

David Hart, Havelock, Ontario, says:—"O. R. Kidney Cure is a safe and sure remedy for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. I have used it for lumbago: it ACTS LIKE MAGIC. I know of dozens of other people who have used it with good results. O. R. Kidney Cure is a standard family medicine in our home."

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

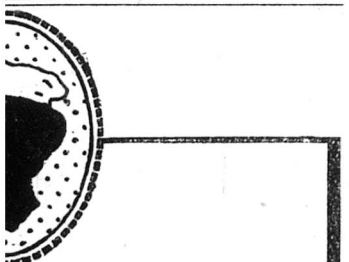
is put up in a liquid form and quickly assimilates. Each Bottle contains a ten day treatment. Price 50c. at all druggists

O. R. LIVER PILLS

CURE CONSTIPATION, STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWEL TROUBLE. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

25c. per box. Free samples on application.

THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
2 Queen St. East., TORONTO, ONT.



Baking Powder
Chemical leavens. It is baking; besides it is perfect every day; it is never wasted of badly risen, unadorned or cakes.

together against their husband and rule him with a rod of iron.

MOSAIC WORK.

How Paintings Are Reproduced in the Little Colored Squares.

In order to reproduce a painting in mosaic the artists or artisans take a flat sheet of iron of the same size as the painting surrounded by a border about an inch high. This receptacle is then filled with plaster so as to obtain a perfectly flat surface. On this the outlines of the figures are drawn. The plaster is then cut up into small squares, which are to be removed and gradually replaced by as many small squares of mosaic of the same size. In the holes left empty when the plaster is taken away a new plaster made of travertine dust, lime and linseed oil is poured.

After three days this new plaster acquires the necessary consistency, and in this the artist sticks the little colored squares. When all the surface of the plaster is covered with these colored pieces of mosaic the whole is washed with sand and water until it becomes quite smooth. The colored pieces are made of mixtures of different minerals, like arsenic, lead, glass, etc. These minerals are placed in an oven, and the different colors are obtained by the different degrees of heat, and as many as 28,000 various colors can be obtained.

How Wood Lasts in a Dry Place.

In situations so free from moisture that we may practically call them dry the durability of timber is almost unlimited. The roof of Westminster hall is more than 450 years old. In Sterling castle are carvings in oak well preserved over 300 years of age. Scotch fir has been found in good condition after a known use of 300 years, and the trusses of the roof of the basilica of St. Paul's, Rome, were sound and good after a thousand years of service.

A Chinese Secret.

When a Chinaman wants to have a tooth drawn he feels no nervous apprehension of pain, for the excellent reason that he knows his dentist will not inflict any, it is said. The latter simply rubs a secret powder over the aching tooth. After about five minutes the patient sneezes, and the tooth falls out. Many attempts have been made by Europeans to get some of this mysterious powder, but no one has yet succeeded.

Pinches All Round.

She—My new gown is just lovely. It's a perfect fit. He—Satisfied on that point, eh? She—Yes. I know it's a good fit because it pinches me so. He—Well, it doesn't pinch you half as much as it does my pocketbook.

Before and After.

Friend—Why do you call your work a trade instead of an art? Artist—Oh, I did call it an art before I began to make a living at it.

Never meddle with a hornet or a man who is minding his own business.

John McDougald, farmer, was killed near Fullerton by a house that he was moving falling upon him.

Miss Jane Payne was struck by a train at Belleville and thrown up on a bank but escaped with a few bruises.

The French Government is informed that the Turkish troops burned 43 Armenian villages and killed the inhabitants.

The Frontenac Cereal Company of Kingston are planning to erect a \$250,000 mill at Vancouver.

Returning, Steamer will arrive at Deseronto at 4:45 p.m., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and will leave for Northport and Belleville.

ROCHESTER ROUTE—STR. "NORTH KING."
will make first trip May 29th. Right reserved to change time with or without notice. For further information apply to
E. E. HOESEY, J. L. BOYES,
G. P. and F. Agent, Agent,
2011 Kingston, Ont. Napanee, Ont.

Mayor McLane of Baltimore, Md., committed suicide by shooting.

Hon. Edward Blake has abandoned his law practice in order that he may remain in Parliament.

A French officer is under arrest on a charge of having spent money in order to secure the conviction of Dreyfus.

Portland Cement.
Rathbun's Star Brand.
MADOLE & WILSON.

Several men caught at a cockfight were fined \$10 each at Hamilton.

William H. Stewart, colored, died at his home in Windsor, aged 105 years.

A hurricane wrecked the Fair building and other structures at Brandon, doing damage of about \$15,000.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
The Kind You Have Always Bought
For expressing the opinion that the Kaiser might have stepped off of a train at a stopping place to show himself a German soldier was drummed out of the army and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

It Will
PLAY FOR YOU.
SING FOR YOU.
RECITE FOR YOU.
Records Made From the Best
Living Artists.
Positively the BEST Talking and
Singing Machine Made.

THE POLLARD CO.

Sole Agents for Lennox & Addington.

ADVICE TO OWNERS OF COWS.

Owners of Cows should always have a bottle of **DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT** ready for immediate use. A cow troubled with **CAKED UDER** (bags) can be immediately cured. On Cows were troubled a great deal with Caked Bags, they were so badly caked we thought they would lose the use of them, we applied **DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN Liniment** two or three times and in 24 hours we could milk freely. When anything in our house or stable goes wrong **EGYPTIAN LINIMENT** is called for at once. It never fails in any case where a liniment is needed. Yours truly

ROBERT HARKNESS, Tamworth, Ont.

Dr. Bradshaw, V. S., Napanee, Ont., says:—"I have tested **DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT** in my practice and can recommend it with confidence to the public as the best, surest and quickest cure that I have ever found for the cure of Caked Bags in cattle.

NO CHARGE IF IT FAILS.

If our Douglas' Egyptian Liniment, fails to make the cure as above stated we will return you your money. Price 25c. at all druggists.

DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee.

as improved varieties not offered by other firms. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition. It will pay you to write for part time or whole time terms, as we offer the best inducements in the business. Apply now."

Pelham Nursery Company,

44-4-m TORONTO, ONT

WANTED

A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES" in the town of Napanee and surrounding country, and take orders for

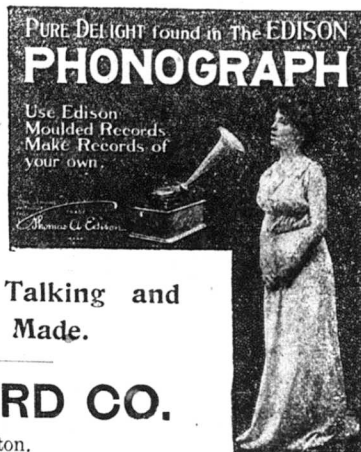
OUR HARDY SPECIALTIES
in Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Seed Potatoes, &c.

Stock true to name and free from San Jose Scale. A permanent position for the right man on either salary or commission.

Stone & Wellington
Fonthill Nurseries
OVER 800 ACRES

TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO.
111

ICE Furnished private families by the month, or sold by the ton to those requiring large quantities.
Full stock Choice Groceries
Baled Hay and Straw.
All at reasonable prices.
S. CASEY DENISON.



ROYAL

The absolutely pure BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful; it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.



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are added in the last edition of Webster's International Dictionary. The Gazetteer of the World, and the Biographical Dictionary have been completely revised. The International is kept always abreast of the times. It takes constant work, expensive work and worry, but it is the only way to keep the dictionary the

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,

PUBLISHERS OF

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

GLASS MANUFACTURE.

The Art Goes Back to a Time Beyond the Knowledge of Man.

The art of glass manufacture goes back into antiquity to a time "when the mind of man runneth not to the contrary," yet we cannot penetrate the mists which hang over the infancy of what has for ages been a useful industry. Its original discovery is alleged, on the authority of several reputable writers, to have been the result of an accident in which some nitrum (supposed by some to have been salt) was fused with sand. The date of this event is not even approximately given, but is said to have taken place on the banks of the Belus, in Palestine, where some mariners had landed and were cooking their meals, using blocks of nitrum to hold their pots in position.

Sir Gardner Wilkinson gives a cut of a piece of Egyptian sculpture work which represents two glassblowers plying their art in a manner which strikes one as being surprisingly like that practiced at the present time. Sir Gardner informs us that this sculpture was executed about 3,500 years ago during the reign of Beni Hassan. Theban paintings and sculptures which are known to date back to the time of the exodus, 1400 B. C., show glass drinking vessels of delicate patterns and fine workmanship, in some instances rivaling similar vessels of modern make.

A PALACE OF ICE.

Cavern in Hungary That Is One of the Marvels of Europe.

The ice cavern near Dobschau, Hungary, is one of the most remarkable but least known marvels of Europe. Though spoken of as a cavern, in reality it is an ice palace, the roof, floor and walls being of ice, sometimes opaque, sometimes as diaphanous as glass. The frozen water assumes many quaint and beautiful forms. Pillars, vases, grottoes, couches and waterfalls meet the eye at every turn.

Herr Rudiny has the honor of being its discoverer. One day while shooting among the hills he was startled by the peculiar echo of his gun, an echo which suggested the near presence of a vast cavity or hollow. After a long search

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial.

It causes bunches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McGINN, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

MEN WHO LOOK ALIKE.

It Is Easy to Become a Victim of Mistaken Identity.

"One of the strongest pieces of evidence against an accused man when there is any doubt connected with the identity of the criminal is the statement of any one or more witnesses that 'he is the man: I could pick him out of a crowd,' and yet despite the awful weight this often has in deciding the result of a trial it is in reality weak and fallacious and would fall to pieces if a good, practical test were made of the witness' alleged remarkable perspicuity," said the man who is fond of criminal research. "I think it has been the experience of nearly every man who has traveled any to meet with numerous people who will take him for some one else. At least a dozen times in my career has this occurred. This has been in broad daylight, on the street or some public place where with clear vision and unhampered thought a man does not know if I am myself or some one else. Change the conditions—sunshine for darkness, an ordinary street scene for one of crime, perhaps murder, with its attendant excitement and mind disturbance, and say if it be possible for a man who has caught perhaps one moment's view of the fleeing criminal to go into the witness stand and 'identify' the man. Suppose we were to advertise for three or four men bearing a close resemblance to the prisoner (and they would not be very hard to find in a city of this size), dress them exactly like the accused and let them mingle and intermingle among themselves, and it is almost a foregone conclusion that the best witness in the court will be so puzzled he cannot tell one from another."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

LITTLE THINGS.

The Importance They at Times Assume in Affairs of Life.

"The longer I live," observed the cashier of a bank downtown, "the more I realize the importance of little things. Here is a case in point," he continued, referring to a letter he just had received. "A few weeks ago I had two callers in my office, one an excitable elderly man, a big depositor, and the other the president of a manufacturing concern and the writer of this letter. This manufacturer left, and soon afterward the excitable man discovered that some one had taken his hat. He stormed about the place until one of the clerks suggested that perhaps the manufacturer had taken it by mistake. The excitable man demanded his address and started out to hunt him down and give him 'a piece of his mind.' 'The other day I read a letter from the manufacturing concern and was

STRIKING A BARGAIN.

A Case Where Mere Money Did Not Cut Much of a Figure.

"Several years ago there was a boom in certain lands in Florida because of rich phosphate deposits," said a southern man. "A speculator asked one of those simple Florida folk what would be the lowest price he would take for some land which before the boom he had been unable to sell for \$500. The owner really didn't know. The speculator agreed to deposit in bank \$10,000 to the owner's credit for the land. But this amount of money in bank didn't mean very much to the native. 'He said he wanted a farm of sixty acres with a house on it, the whole to cost a few hundred. 'What else?' asked the speculator. 'Can I have a horse and saddle and bridle?' 'Certainly.' 'And a rifle?' 'Yes.' 'And some provisions?' 'Yes.' 'The eyes of the native began to bulge. There was a pause. 'What else do you want?' asked the speculator. 'Oh, give me \$50 for the old woman to buy things for herself and children'—

"He then started to walk away. 'What else?' asked the speculator. 'Is there more yet?' 'Yes.' 'Well, give me a plug of tobacco and set me down where the fish will bite all day, and you can have the rest.'"

POE AND POVERTY.

The Poet Was Born to Need and Left It as a Legacy.

According to Charles Marshall Graves, writing in the Century, the poet Poe was two years old when his mother, a gifted actress, was living in Richmond in the direct way.

Mrs. Poe's last stage appearance was in the Richmond theater in October, 1811. The theater burned on Dec. 26, and seventy-eight people perished with it. Poe's father had died in the spring, and Mrs. Poe and the baby poet and his younger sister went to live on Main street, in the Bird In Hand region, in a tenement cellar perpetually wet by the Shockoe creek, which then flowed through the middle of the street. Here the wretched woman contracted pneumonia and died. And from the cellar the future poet, described as a "baby skeleton," was rescued by Mr. Allan.

Sixty years and more later Rosalie Poe, the poet's younger sister, appeared on Richmond streets in poverty as bitter as her mother's had been to get a few coins by selling photographs of her brother.

The man who was perhaps America's greatest poet and certainly one of the few poets who have vitally influenced the literary art both in prose and verse was born into the most wretched poverty and left need as keen behind him.

Forgot His Own Tongue.

A traveler in arctic Siberia, Mr. Vanderlip, a gold hunter, told the following of his return to civilization: "I found that half a dozen of the officers and men of the steamer which my employers had sent for me had come to hunt me up. The captain dismounted, and I tried to address him in Russian, but he said, 'You forget that I speak English.' Now, it may seem scarcely credible, and yet it is true, that for a few moments I was totally unable to converse with him in my native tongue. I had not used a word of it in conversation for months, and my low physical condition acting on my nerves con-

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Branch Office, 225 F St., Washington, D. C.

Since our little Willie began to study Caesar he can say "Omnia Gallia" with out any prompting in the world. As he bends his curly head over his studies we watch him with fond affection. Suddenly he turns to us with the bright smile that we are thinking of having patented.

"Mother," he asks, "isn't Latin one of the dead languages?"

"Yes, dear," we reply, trembling with anticipation.

"Then I wish they would bury it," says the darling as he upsets the ink bottle.

And yet there are people who say that children haven't souls.

The Family Friend's surprise at baby is the sunshine of your home.

Mama—Sometimes. Frequently it is the storm centre—Pack.

"Is what do you attribute your longevity?" asked the reporter.

"My which?" queried the oldest inhabitant.

"Your longevity," repeated the reporter.

"Mother had it. As far as I can remember I can't never had so much common sense as—Pack."

Ayer's Pills

Sugar-coated, easy to take, mild in action. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick-headache.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., BOSTON, N. H.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,
No. 22
Taking effect June 14, 1903.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.									
Stations	Miles	No. 1. A.M.	No. 2. P.M.	No. 3. P.M.					
Lve Tweed	0	7 00	3 43	3 55					
Steele	3	7 08	3 43	3 55					
Larkins	7	7 20	3 55	4 07					
Maribank	13	7 40	4 15	4 27					
Erinsville	17	7 55	4 30	4 42					
Tamworth	20	8 15	4 45	4 57					
Wilson	24	8 35	4 55	5 07					
Enterprise	26	8 55	5 15	5 27					
Mad Lake Bridge	28	9 15	5 35	5 47					
Moscow	31	9 35	5 55	6 07					
Galbraith	33	9 55	6 15	6 27					
Yarker	35	10 15	6 35	6 47					
Lve Yarker	35	9 00	5 05	5 17					
Camden East	38	9 10	5 18	5 30					
Thomson's Mills	40	9 25	5 35	5 47					
Newburgh	41	9 35	5 45	5 57					
Strathcona	42	9 40	5 50	6 02					
Napanee	49	9 55	6 05	6 17					
Lve Napanee	49	8 40	5 45	5 57					
Deseronto	68	10 15	6 20	6 32					

Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.									
Stations	Miles	No. 1. A.M.	No. 2. P.M.	No. 3. P.M.					
Lve Deseronto	0	7 35	—	—					
Napanee	9	7 55	—	—					
Strathcona	12	8 05	12 25	4 35					
Newburgh	17	8 30	12 50	5 00					
Thomson's Mills	18	8 40	1 00	5 10					
Camden East	19	8 50	1 10	5 20					
Yarker	23	9 10	1 30	5 40					
Lve Yarker	23	8 00	1 20	5 30					
Galbraith	27	8 25	1 45	5 55					
Moscow	30	8 45	1 55	6 05					
Mad Lake Bridge	32	9 05	2 15	6 25					
Enterprise	34	9 25	2 35	6 45					
Wilson	38	10 00	2 00	6 25					
Tamworth	40	10 10	2 10	6 35					
Erinsville	45	10 25	—	6 50					
Maribank	51	10 45	—	7 10					
Steele	55	11 00	—	7 30					
Lve Steele	58	11 15	—	7 30					

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.									
Stations	Miles	No. 1. A.M.	No. 2. P.M.	No. 3. P.M.					
Lve Kingston	0	—	—	4 00					
G. T. R. Junction	2	—	—	4 10					
Glenvale	10	—	—	4 35					
Murvale	14	—	—	4 45					
Harrowsmith	19	—	—	5 00					
Lve Harrowsmith	23	8 30	—	—					
Sydenham	19	8 10	—	5 00					
Frontenac	22	—	—	—					
Yarker	26	8 35	—	5 15					
Lve Yarker	26	9 00	3 05	5 35					
Camden East	30	9 10	3 18	5 45					
Thomson's Mills	31	9 25	3 25	5 55					
Newburgh	32	9 35	3 35	6 05					
Strathcona	34	9 40	3 35	6 05					
Napanee	40	9 55	3 40	6 25					
Lve Napanee	40	8 40	3 40	6 25					
Deseronto	49	—	—	6 50					

Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.									
Stations	Miles	No. 1. A.M.	No. 2. P.M.	No. 3. P.M.					
Lve Deseronto	0	7 35	—	—					
Napanee	9	7 55	—	—					
Strathcona	12	8 05	12 25	4 35					
Napanee Mills	15	8 20	12 40	4 50					
Newburgh	17	8 30	12 50	5 00					
Thomson's Mills	18	8 40	1 00	5 10					
Camden East	19	8 50	1 10	5 20					
Lve Camden East	23	8 55	—	—					
Yarker	27	9 05	—	—					
Frontenac	30	9 10	—	—					
Lve Harrowsmith	34	9 10	—	—					
Sydenham	39	9 10	—	—					
Harrowsmith	35	9 22	—	—					
Murvale	39	9 32	—	—					
Glenvale	47	9 50	—	—					
G. T. R. Junction	47	10 00	—	—					
Lve Kingston	49	10 00	—	—					

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.									
NAPANEE to DESERONTO and PICTON.					PICTON to DESERONTO and NAPANEE.				
TRAINS		STEAMERS		TRAINS		STEAMERS		TRAINS	
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Napanee	Deseronto	Deseronto	Picton	Picton	Deseronto	Deseronto	Napanee	Deseronto	Napanee
2 15 a.m.	2 55 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	6 00 a.m.	7 30 a.m.	10 00 a.m.	10 20 a.m.	12 00 noon	12 10 p.m.
3 35 "	3 55 "	7 40 a.m.	9 10 a.m.	10 10 a.m.	11 30 a.m.	4 00 p.m.	4 20 p.m.	4 30 "	4 40 "
6 00 "	6 20 "	8 40 a.m.	10 10 a.m.	11 10 a.m.	12 30 p.m.	5 15 "	5 35 "	5 15 "	5 35 "
6 35 "	6 55 "	9 10 a.m.	10 40 a.m.	11 40 a.m.	1 00 p.m.	5 45 "	6 05 "	5 45 "	6 05 "
6 50 "	7 10 "	1 40 p.m.	3 10 p.m.	1 40 p.m.	3 10 p.m.	6 15 "	6 35 "	6 15 "	6 35 "
7 15 p.m.	7 35 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	7 00 p.m.	4 00 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	6 30 "	6 50 "	6 30 "	6 50 "
7 35 "	7 55 "	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	7 05 "	8 25 "	7 05 "	7 25 "	7 05 "	7 25 "
7 50 "	8 10 "	7 40 a.m.	9 10 a.m.	7 20 "	7 50 "	7 20 "	7 40 "	7 20 "	7 40 "

*Daily. All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).

C. CARTER, Gen. Manager J. F. CHAPMAN, Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agen. H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent

Herr Ruding had the honor of being its discoverer. One day while shooting among the hills he was startled by the peculiar echo of his gun, an echo which suggested the near presence of a vast cavity or hollow. After a long search he was rewarded by finding a small aperture in the hillside overgrown by bushes and trees. The next day he returned, accompanied by two friends, who lowered him by ropes into the space. As he swung into the darkness a bitter cold, which increased as he descended, was felt.

At last he felt his feet touch the ground, and, looking around him, he found himself in a vast hall which he could but dimly see. The ice palace was discovered.

Falconry in Turkestan.

In a remote part of Turkestan Dr. Sven Hedin, the explorer, some years ago discovered the ancient art of falconry in full flower. "Among the horsemen were eight falconers," he writes, "two of whom carried eagles, the others falcons, all duly hooded. In this part of the world falconers form an indispensable adjunct in any formal parade or procession. Later in the day they gave us an exhibition of their birds' powers by letting them kill four hares and a deer, all of which were presented to me."

No one is a fool always; every one sometimes.—McCall's Magazine.

manufacturer had taken it by mistake. The excitable man demanded his address and started out to hunt him down and give him "a piece of his mind."

"The other day I read a letter from the manufacturing concern and was astonished to see among the names of its officers that of my excitable caller as vice president. My curiosity was aroused, and I made some inquiries. Now I learn that the excitable man was so pleasantly received when he called for his hat that his anger cooled at once. Then he got to talking about the manufacturer's business and the money he was making. A few days later he invested heavily in the concern and was elected its vice president. And all because of that little mistake about a hat."—New York Press.

New Year's in Tibet.

Feb. 18 is New Year's day in Tibet, and for the succeeding three weeks Lassa is the scene of strange proceedings. Its government passes from the lama to a monk of the Debang monastery, who buys the right of rule by auction. He is called the talno and, receiving the homage of all, exercises his authority by imposing heavy fines for his own profit. His men visit every house in Lassa to collect heavy taxes and fines, so that all the poorer people leave the city at the New Year. From the country round priests flock in for numerous religious ceremonies, which culminate in the selection of a human scapegoat for the sins of Lassa. The face of the victim is painted half black and half white, and after he has been beaten by the populace as a symbol of the transference to him of the sins of the people he is hooted and mobbed out of Lassa, whither he may not return for a year.

The Umbrella Tree.

The umbrella tree is found in Ceylon in greater profusion than anywhere else in the world. As a matter of scientific fact, these trees grow to their greatest height and attain to their greatest size in very wet, rainy countries. This growth frequently is due to the fact that the tree requires a great deal of moisture and not because it is needed to keep off the rain. The tree forms so complete an umbrella that a number of persons might take shelter under its spreading branches. The foliage is, as a rule, so thick that it serves to keep off the rain almost perfectly even in a heavy downpour.

The King of Korea.

Only the king of Korea may rear goats or have round columns and square rafters to his house or wear a coat of brilliant red. Only the king may look upon the faces of the queen's hundreds of attendant ladies or have any building outside of which there are more than three steps. Four steps would be high treason and would cost their owner a traitor's death.

Punishment.

Naggus—What are you going to do with the hero and heroine of that magazine story you are running now? Marry them? Borus—Certainly. They will be married in the last chapter. Naggus—I'm glad of it. It will serve them right!—Chicago Tribune.

Lake Baikal, the "holy sea," is, excepting Victoria Nyanza in Africa, the largest lake in the eastern hemisphere. It is 3,100 feet deep.

Strenuous Music.

"Somebody has invented an instrument which enables one to feel music."

"I suppose it would be necessary to be taken home in an ambulance after feeling one or two of Wagner's pieces, wouldn't it?"

credible, and yet it is true, that for a few moments I was totally unable to converse with him in my native tongue. I had not used a word of it in conversation for months, and my low physical condition acting on my nerves confused my mind, and I spoke a jumble of English, Russian and Korak. It was a week before I could talk good, straight English again."

Hard to Move in Russia.

"An American wished to move from the Hotel Europe, the principal hotel in St. Petersburg, to a smaller hotel around the corner. He came down with his bag packed ready to go. "Sorry," said the manager, "but you cannot leave this hotel or register at another hotel until we get your passport from the police, and that will take a day and a night. You must go through exactly the same procedure as if you were leaving the country."—World's Work.

Mending Stitches.

To mend a stitch requires a certain amount of care, though the process is a simple one. Apply some linseed oil to the broken edges, and then hold the oiled parts over a gas jet, covering the rest of the amber meanwhile with a cloth. As soon as the oiled parts become sticky with the heat press the edges which are to be united together and hold them very carefully till cold.

Looking For a Nick.

Tommy—Are you and Sister Ethel going to get married? Mr. Stedily—Why—er—what put such a question in your head, Tommy? Tommy—Oh, nothing, only Billy Daly wanted to bet me a nickel against a cent that the match 'd never come off, and I'd like a little inside information.—Pack.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION



CURES BACKACHE NERVOUSNESS HEADACHE AND FEMALE WEAKNESS

Strenuous Music.
"Somebody has invented an instrument which enables one to feel music."
"I suppose it would be necessary to be taken home in an ambulance after feeling one or two of Wagner's pieces, wouldn't it?"

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as an evidence of good faith, not for publication, any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

BATH.

For last week.

Mrs. Henry Forward, Belleville, is visiting at her mother's, Mrs. Johnston's.

Quite a number of our citizens took in the celebrations at Kingston on Tuesday last.

Mrs. F. W. Armstrong and Master Beresford Gibbs are visiting friends in New York. Rev. W. A. Guy and Mrs. Guy, McDonald's Corners, are visiting at D. T. Rowse's.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tonis, Asselstine, called on friends in Bath on Monday last.

Charles Johnston has built a nice porch in the front of his house which greatly improves its appearance.

Chester Nicholson and Charles Collins have had handsome monuments erected on their plots in the Methodist cemetery here.

The drawing for the picture which is being sold for aid of the Roman Catholic Church fund, will take place on Saturday evening next, May 28th.

PICTON.

Joseph Gallagher, aged sixty, of Point Traverse, who has been with friends near Woodrow's Corners, since last winter, has been missing since May 17th, and was found dead, Wednesday May 25th, in a nearby woods. His appearance would lead one to believe that he had lain down for a rest, when death claimed him. He had been melancholy ever since he sold his Point Traverse farm. A wife and family survive him, two of the sons living in Syracuse, N.Y.

On Tuesday, W. H. Moffat, purchased an eight-months-old Sidney Pointer colt for a Belleville man, from W. H. McDonald, East Lake; price \$140.

At a meeting of those interested in Glenora-Adolphustown ferry, the following committee of management was appointed for the ensuing year: Andrew Chalmers, J. H. Porte, W. J. Carter, R. Davison, I. F. Fraser, W. G. Cleland and R. J. Porte. The treasurer is J. H. Porte. It is expected the service will begin about June 1st.

The first open air concert of the season was given by the Citizen's band Friday evening.

ODESSA.

The 24th passed off very quietly here. Our little town seemed quite deserted as some attended the celebration in Kingston, while others spent the day in fishing.

George Hartman is building a verandah around his house which greatly improves its appearance.

Miss Mabel Snider is clerk in S. Bond's store.

Mrs. E. Smart and son, Brockville, spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Derbyshire.

Earl Storms, Toronto, and Dr. Storms, Hamilton, spent their 24th of May at their parents', Mr. and Mrs. Anson Storms.

A metal roofing is being put on the Methodist church parsonage, also repairs are being done on the inside.

Clayton Curran is moving into Matthew Clark's house.

Mrs. Wesley Babcock has returned after spending a few weeks with her daughter Mrs. Hunter, Watertown, N.Y.

Mrs. Edlie Sprule, New York, has been spending a few days at her brother-in-law's, Sidney Sprule.

Mrs. George Benjamin is visiting friends in Kingston.

John Cook is organizing a 'Boys'

TO THE WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

Successful Home Treatment.

Dr. Hartman's Cure for Female Diseases—A Generous Offer to Women.

Invalid Women are Applying by Thousands for Dr. Hartman's Free Home Treatment by Letter.

MRS. J. P. COADY, Treasurer of the Ivy Leaf Club, 1702 6th Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa, writes:

"Peruna is no experimental medicine. I have used it off and on now for three years. At that time I was cured of irregular and painful menstruation. Since that time I have taken it for indigestion or whenever I felt overworked and in need of a tonic, and I have always found that it was of great benefit to me. I am therefore pleased and happy to say a word in its praise and shall gladly endorse it to my friends."—Mrs. J. P. Coady.

Miss Hattie Grace, 234 West 43th St., New York, writes:

"Peruna has changed me from a fretful, irritable, nervous woman into a healthy and a happy one. Nothing seems to worry and to fret me any more. Since early womanhood I suffered with bearing down pains and nervousness. I was thin and worried, but Peruna restored me. Those who knew me before cannot understand the change, but I can sum it all up in the blessed word, Peruna."—Hattie Grace.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguson, No. 181 51st St., Brooklyn, N. Y., President West Brooklyn Audubon Society, writes:

"I am pleased to tell what a blessing Peruna has been to me. Several years ago my constitution seemed broken down and I cared little whether I lived or died. I had taken so much medicine that the sight of a bottle made me sick. I had read about Peruna curing women, and I thought perhaps it would help me. I bought a bottle and before it was finished I felt better. I kept on taking it, and after three months' faithful use I was a well woman and able to do the work and undergo the strain of younger days."—Elizabeth Ferguson.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned gynecologist, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months without charge.

The treatment will be conducted by correspondence. The doctor will prescribe all medicines, applications, hygienic and dietary regulations necessary to complete a cure. The medicines prescribed can be obtained at all drug stores. This offer will hold good only during the summer months. Any woman can become a regular patient by sending a written statement of her age, condition of life, history and symptoms of her derangements.

All cases of female diseases, including menstrual irregularities, displacements, ulcerations, inflammations, discharges, irritation of the ovaries, tumors and

The Aristocracy of Pork.

When Theodore Parker first visited Cincinnati, at that time the recognized leader among western cities, he said that he had made a great discovery—namely, that while the aristocracy of Cincinnati was unquestionably founded on pork it made great difference whether a man killed pigs for himself or whether his herd had killed them. The one was held plebeian, the other patrician. It was the difference, Parker said, between the sick 'ems and the stuck 'ems, and his own sympathies, he confessed, were with the present tense. A. T. W. Higginson in Atlantic Monthly.



dropsy of the abdomen, should apply at once and become registered as regular patients. All correspondence will be held strictly confidential.

As is well known, Dr. Hartman is the president of The Hartman Sanitarium, an institution which has a department devoted exclusively to the treatment of female diseases. He is thus brought to see thousands of such cases every year, the most of whom return to their homes to be treated by correspondence. The principal remedy he relies upon in such cases is Peruna, which every woman should have who has any affection of this kind. Those wishing to become patients should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

No one knows better than Dr. Hartman how much the women suffer with diseases peculiar to their sex. No one knows better than he does how many of them suffer with such diseases. Patiently, hopefully, wearily, and often silently, they seek out a miserable existence, year after year.

No martyr in poetry or heroine in romance makes a more touching appeal to human sympathy than the woman burdened with the cares of a family trying to carry the extra load of some tormenting and ever present female disease.

Dr. Hartman's sympathy for such is unbounded, and his willingness to help them limited only to his power.

those on Mr. Ellis' list more died between sixty-five and seventy-five than in any other period. Those living beyond seventy-five numbered 230, those beyond eighty 130, and twenty lived past ninety.

A genius is not often an only son. He is more likely to spring from a large family. Nor is he often the son of a distinguished father. He is sometimes a tall man. Twenty-six instances are cited of great men who were six footers and over. Among them are Darwin, Millais, Sir Walter Scott, Tennyson, Borrow, Thackeray and Fielding.

liver its Oyl, and if you should continue fire till it be white it will then make no coffee, but only give you its salt. Beat and force through a lawn sieve.

"Take clear water and boil one-third of it away, and it is fit for use. Take one quart of this prepared water, put it in one ounce of your prepared coffee and boil it gently one hour, and it is for your use. Drink one quarter of a pint as hot as you can sip it. It doth abate the fury and sharpness of the Acrimony, which is the gender of the Diseases called 'Cronical'."—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

N.Y.
Mrs. Eddie Sprule, New York, has been spending a few days at her brother-in-law's Sidney Sprule.

Mrs. George Benjamin is visiting friends in Kingston.

John Cook is organizing a 'Boys' Brigade;' he has one company ready for drill.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contains Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AIR FOR MILK FEVER.

The owners of cattle know that the improvement, which in the past century has been affected in the capacity of the milch cow, has been offset by the increasing liability to milk fever—a disease which attacks the best milkers only. Nearly all the best milkers were attacked and the attacks ended fatally in half and two-thirds of all cases. The dairyman lost at once his most valuable cows, his best milkers, and his highest bred. Now, the New York Veterinary College has recently made the discovery that cows affected by these diseases are promptly cured by by distention of the udder, through the injection into the teats of filtered atmospheric air, by means of a simple apparatus like the Davidson syringe, with an attachment of sterilized rubber tube, containing a filter of sterilized cotton. For the first time in the history of the dairy industry it now becomes possible to increase infinitely the yield of milch cows, without exposing them to destruction from milk fever. There are in this state 1,500,000 milch cows; and if their present annual yield be estimated at 2000 quarts each, at a selling price of a cent and a half per quart, the value of the yearly return would be \$15,000,000. Now, the discovery made by the State Veterinary college of a simple method of overcoming the terrible bane of milk fever, will make it possible to increase greatly the yield from the same number of cows, perhaps even to the extent of doubling the present returns.—Extract from a pamphlet by L. H. Bailey, Cornell, entitled "Agricultural Education in New York State."

Hot Fomentations.

When hot fomentations are required the newspaper comes into play. Place the papers on a stove, lay flannel cloths wrung out of water as hot as can be borne on them and when well heated through and through lift up and wring out in dry towels to save the hands from being burned.

Tobacco and Snuff.

We smoke and chew about 140,000 tons of tobacco a year, and about 7,500 pounds of snuff is disposed of.

To Clean Stone.

It is quite easy to remove the ugly green marks caused by damp on stone, tile and brick floors and steps, all that is necessary being a good scrubbing with water in which a small quantity of chloride of lime has been dissolved.

The Trotting Horse.

It has been proved by instantaneous photography that a horse at full trot sometimes has its four feet off the ground at once.

Grapes in Australia.

Grapes are grown for table fruit and for wine in every state of Australia except Tasmania, Victoria leading, with 28,592 acres, followed by South Australia, with 20,860 acres. The total number of acres in grapes in all Australia is 63,733 acres, producing 5,196,212 gallons of wine and a considerable quantity of raisins.

The one was held plebeian, the other patrician. It was the difference, Parker said, between the sick 'toms and the stuck 'toms, and his own sympathies, he confessed, were with the present tense. T. W. Higginson in Atlantic Monthly.

Where Fashions Come From.

It is said that a leader of fashion was once driving in the park when her hat was blown off. The carriage wheels passing over it made it a fearful and wonderful shape, but as the wearer could afford to defy criticism she put it on and calmly continued her drive. The next week dozens of hats exactly like the damaged one appeared. This story may be true, but it sounds like a mere, malicious, masculine invention.—London Woman.

A Financier.

Maud—Isn't the man you are engaged to a speculator?

Chas—No, indeed! He's a financier. "How do you know?"

"He didn't buy the engagement ring until after I had accepted him."

THE POET BURNS.

A Criticism Which Appeared in the Edinburgh Magazine in 1786.

The following brief criticism on the poems of Burns appeared in the Edinburgh Magazine, October, 1786, shortly after the second edition of his works came out: "The author is indeed a striking example of native genius bursting through the obscurities of poverty and the obstructions of laborious life. He is said to be a common plowman, and when we consider him in this light we cannot help regretting that wayward fate had not placed him in a more favored situation. Those who view with the severity of lettered criticism and judge by the fastidious rules of art will discover that he has not the Doric simplicity of Ramsey nor the brilliant imagination of Ferguson, but to those who admire the exertions of untutored fancy and are blind to many faults for the sake of numberless beauties his poems will afford singular gratification. His observations on human characters are acute and sagacious, and his descriptions are lively and just. Of rustic pleasantries he has a rich fund, and some of his softer scenes are touched with inimitable delicacy. He seems to be a boon companion and often startles us with sentiments which will keep some readers at a distance. Some of his subjects are serious, but those of the humorous kind are the best."

ENGLISHMEN OF GENIUS.

Some Statistics as to Their Origin and Length of Life.

Havelock Ellis' studies of the origin and habits of the British men of genius show that most came from business life, many from "good families," so called, and few from the clerical profession. Of 103 men of eminence in ten centuries thirteen were the sons of carpenters, five of shoemakers, five of weavers and four of blacksmiths. Browning's father was a clerk, and so was Bradlaugh's; Turner's was a barber, Carlyle's a mason, Huxley's a schoolmaster, Keats' a livery stable man, Knox's a peasant, Wolsey's a grazier and Whitefield's an innkeeper. Men of genius are long lived. Of

times a tall man. Twenty-six instances are cited of great men who were six footers and over. Among them are Darwin, Millais, Sir Walter Scott, Tennyson, Borrow, Thackeray and Fielding.

London and Athens.

On entering a London suburb the spirit of London meets you, takes possession of you and hurries you on in thought to meet the millions in its bosom. On entering the outskirts of Athens it is the spirit of the past which you encounter and which carries you back so far that the wearied mind turns and reposes in the present in keeping with the things animate and inanimate in its vicinity.—Gentleman's Magazine.

OLD TIME COFFEE.

The Way to Brew the Beverage as They Did in 1662.

An old cookbook, published in 1662, gives what is perhaps the first English recipe for coffee. The recipe reads:

"To make the drink that is now much used, called coffee:

"The coffee berries are to be bought at any druggist's, about 7 shillings the pound. Take what quantity you please, and over a charcoal fire in an old frying pan keep them always stirring until they be quite black, and when you crack one with your teeth that it is black within as it is without, yet if you exceed, then do not waste the Oyl, and if less, then will it not de-

it is for your use. Drink one quarter of a pint as hot as you can sip it. It doth abate the fury and sharpness of the Acrimony, which is the gender of the Diseases called 'Crick.'—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

We do not publish testimonials

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Hedrite
CURES
HEADACHE

within 30 minutes
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A Girl's Caprice

OR, THE RESULT OF A
FANCY DRESS BALL

CHAPTER II.

"I say, can't you hurry up a bit, you two girls?" cries Mr. Clifford from the hall below. "It's a quarter to ten already, and there are five miles to drive."

"Coming! Coming!" calls Mrs. Clifford in a muffled tone from above.

It is plain to her husband that she has something in her mouth. Can it be hairpins? If so, experience has taught him that another good half-hour will not see her downstairs. She has elected to dress in Hilary's room tonight, which is large and lofty, so that he cannot be sure of her progress toward perfection. As a rule he is a long-suffering man, but now his feelings overcome him. He springs up the stairs three steps at a time, and having beaten a lively tattoo on Hilary's door bursts it unceremoniously open.

"Er you think," begins he, "that you'll be there before 'God Save the Queen,' you—"

"Oh, there you are, Jim," cries his wife thankfully, dropping pearls, like the angelic girl of old, out of her mouth, in the shape of a little brooch. "Come here and settle this thing on my head, and this brooch in at the side. Hilary is in such a hurry! Her cap had to be done all over again." She pauses to give him the brooch, and then says anxiously: "How am I looking, Jim?"

"Right down lovely!" says Jim, who is a delightful husband; so delightful indeed that his wife has never fully realized how very much more comfortable she might be if Providence had only given him a little more money.

"Oh, nonsense!" says his wife, coloring and making a would-be indignant little grimace at him. "Am I passable—that's all I ask?"

But in truth she is looking all he had said—a charming Marie Antoinette—in a gown made by her own clever fingers out of some old gowns that had belonged to some of the dead and gone Clifford dames when the fortune of their house was at its height. Diana has the fingers of a ready worker, and has got herself up to perfection, with very little expense. Great outlay being impossible with her and her husband at any time, she has yet managed, so far, to keep herself in touch with the world around her—on a very limited income. A difficult matter always but not impossible, when one is of acknowledged good birth in one's own country, and has common sense and cleverness.

Hilary has helped her a good deal, though not in any pecuniary sense, having a bare pittance of her own—sufficient only to dress her. But she has given much time and love to the three children, and has been a source of comfort in many ways. She had come to the Cliffords on the death of her mother—that had left her entirely orphaned—and had lived very happily with them, a calm, uneventful existence, until three months ago, when a strange chance fell into her life.

An old aunt had died and had left her enormous fortune to be equally divided between Hilary and a nephew (a cousin unknown to Hilary), on the condition that they should marry each other. This odd will had lifted the girl suddenly to a high plane, in spite of the insecurity of the

creased, as during her pause with Diana she has managed to annex the old general.

This defection on the elderly warrior's part leaves Diana alone, gazing blankly into the face of the tall young man in plain clothes, who is looking not a little amused.

"My name is Ker," says he pleasantly. "Frederic Ker. We are cousins, I think."

Diana makes a little movement. The bolt has fallen then! This is the unwelcome suitor. This is Hilary's fate.

A second later she has sufficiently recovered herself to acknowledge that, so far as appearance goes, Hilary's fate is by no means to be despised. Frederic Ker, if not exactly an Adonis, is uncommonly good-looking. He is a smart, well-set-up young man, of about twenty-eight, with dark gray eyes and a very handsome head.

"I only arrived five minutes ago," says Ker, still looking rather amused. "I had wired to Mrs. Dyson-Moore to tell her not to trouble about me, but to go on to her dance, and that, if I had the energy, I would follow her there. I knew I should I have the energy. You will understand why."

"You wanted to see my sister?" says Diana, regarding him closely.

"Yes. The energy all lay in that. You can imagine I had some curiosity."

Mrs. Clifford would have answered this leading question naturally enough, but that the light, almost quizzical character of his tone annoys her.

"She feels curiosity too," says she, a little coldly.

"Ah! But not so strong as mine. I am here—looking for her. But she—"

"She certainly is not looking for you," says Mrs. Clifford, dropping gracefully into the seat behind her.

"Don't be angry with me," says Ker, taking a modest corner of the lounge, and looking at her with beseeching eyes. "I would, believe me be well out of all this."

"You mean—?"

"That," with extraordinary courage, but the most perfect air—an air to disarm any one—"it is detestable to me to seek marriage with—"

He hesitates. His eyes, however, are perfectly frank. Diana is conscious of the fact that she admires him. There certainly is something honest about him.

"Go on," says she. "I know. With a woman you do not love."

"With a woman who does not love me!" That makes a stronger case.

"I don't know that. But," says Diana anxiously, "if there is no love on either side—for any outsider—any third person—?" She breaks off and looks at him earnestly. "You are heart-whole?" asks she.

Ker laughs. His laughter, at all events, sounds heart-whole and very reassuring.

"There is nothing—nothing!" says he, with a little suggestive movement of his hand. "But your sister—that is more important."

"Oh, no! The man is always the more important. If he loves—"

"Well? If he does?"

He seems always a little amused, as if the whole thing is of no real consequence—treating it as a mere entr'acte as it were.

"It wouldn't do," says Diana.

His Brother's Keeper

"Jim, old chap, I want you to do me a favor. I know you'd do anything for your 'ne'er-do-weel' young brother, but what I am asking you now is something altogether out of the ordinary. Since Fate—ah, cruel Fate!—ordains that my next three years must be spent out of the old country, I want you to help me over the most difficult part of leaving that aforesaid country. Will you, Jim?" And the speaker laid a caressing hand on his companion's knee.

Such a contrast between two brothers was surely never seen. One—the speaker—was tall and broad-shouldered, with a laughing, handsome face surmounted by a refractory crop of sunny curls; the other equally tall, though the apparent breadth of his shoulders was marred by their slight stoop; and the dark, strong face bore the outward and visible signs of hard thinking and deep reserve, which the man's character in no way belied.

Reserved even to the verge of the seclusion which marks a hermit's life, Jim Hartford, Professor of Classics, seemed to shrink with a natural aversion from the society of his fellow men and women—with one exception, that is, and only one, the young lad now before him. But for him he would gladly have walked right up to the mouths of a battery of hostile guns, would have laid down his life with a smile, and deemed himself lucky to have had the opportunity.

From the time when his dying mother had committed her youngest-born to his elder brother's charge he had exercised a constant care over him. And now, with a smile which lit up his face and made it almost beautiful, the professor answered as his brother knew he would:—

"A favor, Jack! Aye, a hundred, and that before they're asked. What is it this time—more scrapes? Only don't say you've been getting into debt again. Remember that last time, and don't, don't go to the usurers!"

"Once bitten—you know the rest! You don't catch me jumping willingly into the shark's mouth after once feeling his teeth, big brother mine! No, this is something far more serious; it is, in fact, a matter of the heart!" And here Jack paused to have a mighty sigh.

"In what way can I be of assistance to you?"

"Well, it's this way, old man. When I start to-morrow there's a girl coming to see me off at the station, and I'm afraid she'll be awfully cut up. I? Oh, of course I shall be too; but then it's the man's part to bear up—the woman's to grieve. Here's the task I've set you, Jim. I want you to do all that you can—all that lies in your power—to lessen the pain of the parting for her. Tell her that three years will pass like a lightning flash; that hearts can beat as true across six thousand miles of sea as ever they did in England; tell her—oh, you know what to tell her! Cheer her up, and don't make it any harder for me than you can help."

"But how can I help you, Jack, when I'm going to Southampton with you? I promised to see you aboard the steamer and watch you off on your voyage; so how can I comfort the girl? Imagine me comforting any girl!" And Hartford senior's voice took on a note of despair.

"That's just where your goodness will come in. I want you to see me off at the station and then devote yourself to the girl. I'll manage all

lessor got was a gesticulating figure leaning dangerously out of a window and waving a hat, oft-repeated—good-byes—growing fainter and fainter, and then the train vanished round a curve, and the two spectators were left alone.

Few words were spoken as the pair climbed the hill towards the town. Once the girl shivered and drew her furs more closely around her, but the professor was unable to tell whether it was the cold of her deep feeling that prompted the movement. From the occasional glances which he cast at her half-averted face he gathered that she was bearing up remarkably well under the shock of parting, but he had heard that these restrained natures often needed but the slightest reference to the present trouble to form the prelude to a bitter burst of grief.

Above all things he dreaded a scene, and the mental picture that he drew of Molly in tears led him to avoid all mention of the parting.

They reached the gates of the vicarage, and Molly turned to say "good-bye." As he held her little hand for a blissful moment the professor, recollecting how badly he was fulfilling his trust, ventured on a few words of consolation.

"Cheer up, Miss Charteris. After, all, three years is but a brief span as compared with the many years of a lifetime. And Jack, in spite of his gaiety, has a warm, true heart. I know—who better?—the fund of love which he hides under a careless exterior."

"Ah, yes, I know, Mr. Hartford—I feel sure that he will be loyal," Molly was speaking now with a brave effort to maintain her calm, the elder brother thought.

"And you—you will not grieve? I know he loves you with all the strength of his heart, for he has often told me that he had only one hero, and that one his brother."

She was able, even in the midst of her own grief, to find words to comfort him. "What a sweet, true spirit the child possesses," thought he; "she sinks herself and turns to console with me! Oh, Molly, Molly, if only he had not loved you!"

But aloud he said: "You will permit me to call and tell you of Jack's doings, Miss Charteris? We can sit and shed our tears together and call back to remembrance the days when he was with us," he continued, with a feeble attempt at mirth.

"Oh, I wish you would. Come as often as you wish, for there will always be a warm welcome awaiting you."

"A welcome for Jack's brother, but not for James Hartford!" ruminated that individual as he plodded homeward. But the temporary feeling of bitterness was swallowed up in joy at the good fortune which had befallen Jack; and, besides, how could he feel bitter against Molly, of all the people in the world?

One month passed, then two, and still no word came from the absentee. Occasionally the professor paid a brief visit to the vicarage in fulfillment of his promise, but whether it was that Molly was losing her affection for Jack, or that she did not wish to flaunt her sorrow in public, for some reason his name was scarcely ever mentioned between them. And Hartford, try as he would to fight against his nature, found himself growing more deeply in love than ever. In vain he remonstrated with himself, in vain he vowed by all the ties of his brotherly affection, that he would kill his love. It would brook no obstacle, but went on in a remorseless stream until each visit grew fraught with agony lest he should utter words that might turn the girl's friendly affection into loathing.

Sometimes, when he saw her cast a wistful glance in his direction, Hartford would think that she was longing to talk of the younger one, but at last all uncertainty and doubt

An old aunt had died and had left her enormous fortune to be equally divided between Hilary and a nephew (a cousin unknown to Hilary), on the condition that they should marry each other. This odd will had lifted the girl suddenly to a high plane, in spite of the insecurity of the whole thing, and the hateful condition.

The "hateful condition" in all probability will be at this ball to-night.

It is growing late. The flowers are beginning to droop a little. The music is growing lower—more tender; the ball has come to that point where every one can safely declare that the evening has been a great success. The stewards have been indefatigable. They had looked after everybody. Even Miss Boring, that old-established wallflower, has had one quadrille. Somebody had basely manoeuvred Peter Kinsella into the position of her partner, much to the indignation of his aunt, old Miss Kinsella, who, like Satan, has been going to and fro all the evening, making herself most fearfully unpleasant. She has made a point of going into all the sitting-out places under pretence of seeing that the lamp-shades are not taking fire—in reality to turn them up, and spoil all the pretty flirtations. Miss Kinsella is the village Tyrant—the Terror of the country. Closed doors and barred windows do not keep her out, and her tongue is as a sharp sword.

She has a fine, strong Irish brogue that "you could hang your hat on," as Jim said in a moment of exasperation—and one great affection.

Peter is the affection, and to see him dancing with Miss Boring, "that distracted old maid," as I regret to say she calls poor Miss Boring, has filled her withered breast with rage. "Peyther," fidgeted out in splendid equipments as a red-haired Romeo, was surely worthy of a better fate! That he fled precipitately at the end of the quadrille gave his aunt some small consolation.

Supper is over. So are the supper dances. The usual programme has been again restored to its place. The fiddlers are in great form now, having been let loose one by one, to go into a room behind them, where an ample supper has been arranged by the committee for these most principal components of the evening's joys. Once more they are all in their places, prouder of mien when they left, and eager to begin upon their instruments once more.

Sweeter, wilder, shriller ring the notes. They seem to carry all before them. The dancing is indeed at its height when Diana Clifford, entering the ball-room with old General Weekes, is accosted at the doorway by a small, very much be-painted and bedizened Amazon, whose petticoats are as nearly up to her knees as the laws of the land permit. She is quite a young woman and very pretty, and smiles at Diana out of two handsome dancing eyes, thickly blackened about the lids, and with two lips as red as vermillion can make them. She is followed by a bevy of young men, conspicuous among whom is one, very tall and dark, who is looking rather intently at Mrs. Clifford. This young man is in plain clothes.

"Haven't been able to get a word with you all the evening," says Mrs. Dyson-Moore, in her excited, fast way, and with a great deal of action. "Where have you been hiding yourself, and with whom? Better not ask that, I suppose. I want to introduce a friend to you." She gives a rapid glance over all her attendant swains, so rapid that Diana fails to know which among the crowd is the particular friend in question. "He's staying with me, you know. Says he wants to meet you. Mutual acquaintances, I suppose?"

Here she mutters hurriedly, "Mrs. Clifford," and storms away again, with her train no whit de-

ter—that is more important."

"Oh, no! The man is always the more important. If he loves—"

"Well? If he does?"

He seems always a little amused, as if the whole thing is of no real consequence—treating it as a mere entr'acte as it were.

"It wouldn't do," says Diana. "If you had an affection elsewhere, and were still bent on this marriage with—my sister, you would always revenge the loss of your love on her."

"That sounds very tragical," says Ker. "However, there will be no revenge—because there is no prior attachment." That's the right name for it, isn't it?"

He picks up the fan that is lying on her knees and opens it. "Your sister is here to-night?"

"Ye-es. Not exactly here, but—somewhere." She looks eagerly round, as if to see Hilary, and colors warmly. "Of course, you would like to be introduced to her. It is only natural. But—"

"Well, I should," says the young man frankly. "But if you think it better to wait; if it would annoy her—"

"You see, you came so late, and we shall be going directly, and—"

"If you would even point her out to me."

"I shall, of course, when I see her," says Diana. "But even if I don't there is plenty of time before us. Have you an engagement for to-morrow, or will you come and lunch with us?"

"Delighted," says Ker. "I don't think Mrs. Dyson-Moore has anything on for to-morrow."

"Have you told her anything about this extraordinary will?" asks Mrs. Clifford anxiously.

He shakes his head.

"I have not spoken of it to any one. Why should I? I expect it will come to nothing—that your sister will give me my conge without delay."

"You are hoping for that?" says Mrs. Clifford sadly.

"I am not. I am not, indeed. But the whole thing is so absurd, so impossible."

"And yet," regretfully, "it is such a great deal of money. It seems a pity to let it go."

"It does!" He seems made of frankness, Mrs. Clifford tells herself. He looks at her. "That's why I've come here."

"To see," with a rather offended glance, "if you would like Hilary?"

"That's a horrid way of putting it. To see if she would like me. But now that I have seen you—"

"Seen me?"

"I feel she will be too good for me." He pauses. "Is she—like you?"

At this moment it occurs to Diana that her new cousin seems distinctly inclined to enter into a mild flirtation with her. This annoys her the more, in that it denotes her utter absence of earnestness about this affair with Hilary.

"There were never two sisters so unlike," says she coldly. "As you will acknowledge when you see Hilary. And now if you know nobody here, can't I get you a partner? That young lady over there, the Swiss peasant, doesn't seem to be attached—"

At this moment, the Swiss peasant under view comes quickly up to Mrs. Clifford's side, and drops heavily on to the seat beside her.

"Oh, Mrs. Clifford, I feel so faint—so ill," says she and indeed the pallor of her lips and cheeks speak for the truth of her assertion.

Diana turns hurriedly to Ker.

"Will you run downstairs, and bring me a glass of water? At once!"

"In a moment!" says Ker. He gets quickly through the people who throng the doorway, and so downstairs.

(To be Continued.)

He—"You are so much too good for me that I am always afraid of losing you." She—"I see. You think that I am too good to be true."

your voyage; so how can I comfort the girl? Imagine me comforting any girl!" And Hartford senior's voice took on a note of despair.

"That's just where your goodness will come in. I want you to see me off at the station and then devote yourself to the girl. I'll manage all right at Southampton—never fear for me—but you'll do me this last favor, won't you?"

"Did I ever refuse you anything you asked me? But one thing I must know now—who is the girl?"

"Oh, yes; you'd better know that. I suppose. It's little Molly Charteris; you know her, reclude though you are—the little one with lips like—ripe tomatoes, and eyes the color of—of the deep blue sea!" he concluded, enthusiastically.

"Why?" asked the brother. "Little Miss Charteris, the vicar's daughter? Do you mean to tell me that you've fallen in love with her? Why, I—"

and here he stopped suddenly and gazed into the fire with thoughtful eyes.

"Do you love her, Jack—really?" he queried, after a few moments had passed in silence—and deep thought on the part of one at least.

"Love her? Why, man, I love that girl more than any I've ever loved yet, and I've had a good deal of experience in that line! Love her? Yes, I should rather think so! Jim, if that girl were to ask me to eat stones for her special edification I'd do it, and smile as I eat them until she was out of sight, at any rate. I'm sure it's final this time. I feel queer all over when I think of her!"

Then for a while silence came over the pair, for the professor's mind was conjuring up a vision of the newly-done summer.

A quaint old garden thronged with merry, laughing guests; white gossamer gowns flitting hither and thither through the dark background of the midsummer foliage; a spirited tennis tournament; but apart from all there stood out one form—one face—a golden-haired child with eyes as blue as Heaven itself—a child, and yet a woman.

Molly Charteris! The only woman who had ever brought a flutter to his steady, dispassionate pulse. She had listened to him with interest—so he thought; her answers, her queries, all showed that she entered into the spirit of his discourse, and for once he had thawed—let himself go, as his brother expressed it—until he had recollected that she was a merry girl and he a prosy old "fogey." Then his mantle of reserve descended again and he had led her back to the crowded lawns, and nothing remained but the remembrance of the expression of pain in her eyes at being thus summarily dismissed.

And Jack won her love. Ah, well, it was only just; their temperaments were alike, both sunny and cheerful, and he—she was no mate for Molly.

With a start he aroused himself and looked fondly at Jack.

"Be good to her, lad, for she's a pearl of price. And I'll do all I can to lessen her pain when you are gone. Poor little woman, it will be hard for her. Do you think she cares?"

"I wish I knew for certain. Perhaps the actual fact of parting will bring her to know her own mind—but—you'll help her, Jim, for my sake?"

"Yes, you can rely on me; and now, good-night. No, I'm not going to bed yet awhile; I have rather a knotty point to settle. Good-night."

A little nervous, constrained conversation; a bustling, officious porter; a hiss of escaping steam; and the time for parting had come. Just a long, firm clasp of the hand; and then the professor discreetly turned his back and became intent on a lurid poster.

The guard waved his flag, the engine shrieked and panted, a carriage door slammed, and Jack was off! The last view of his brother that the pro-

should utter words that might turn the girl's friendly affection into loathing.

Sometimes, when he saw her cast a wistful glance in his direction, Hartford would think that she was longing to talk of the younger one, but at last all uncertainty and doubt were brought to a head by the arrival of the expected letter.

With fingers that trembled with very eagerness Jim opened the letter and devoured its contents. After a racy description of the voyage Jack went on:—

"By the way, about Molly Charteris. I suppose she will have forgotten me by now, and I rather hope she has. Now, don't accuse me of fickleness, old chap, but the fact of the matter is, I'm madly in love with the sweetest little girl you ever saw. I met her on the steamer, helped her through her sea-sickness, proposed, and was accepted—all within three weeks, which, you must admit, was quick work! Her father favors my suit, has offered me a partnership in his 'estancia,' and we are to be married in six months. I'm afraid I shall have to leave the task of breaking the news to Miss Molly to you, for, in spite of all my cheek, I haven't the pluck to do that. Will you, like the dear, good fellow that you are, tell her that I was never worthy of her, that my one wish is for her future happiness, that a man's affections cannot be placed to order, and generally smooth matters over? She is so young that she will easily get over the shock, if any shock there be, and you will act diplomatically, I know"; and so on.

The first feeling that invaded the professor's breast was one of consternation; the second, disgust, and the third—yes, although he tried to laugh it aside with a shamefaced air—was undoubtedly relief. Now the field was open; and when once the girl had recovered from her pain he could plead his own cause. And yet, what a cad the youngster had proved! In spite of his earnest protestations he had fallen in love with the first pretty face he met, and shifting all responsibility on to the shoulders of his long-suffering brother, had left him to make his excuses.

It was too bad; and the professor's bosom glowed with righteous indignation. On the spur of the moment he sat down to indite a scathing letter of rebuke to the erring youth, but his brotherly love was too strong and he found himself wandering off into mild remonstrance.

"I will go and break the news to Molly," he thought, "and then, shamed by the sight of her anguish, I shall be able to forget everything, save that he is a dishonorable scoundrel. Then I will write a letter that will make him writhe"; and, acting on this new impulse, he took his hat and coat and started for the vicarage.

His heart was very near his boot as, arrived at the house, he asked the dapper maid if Miss Charteris were at home.

"In the drawing-room, sir," and he was in the slightest one's presence.

She looked so winning, so free from care, as she rose to greet him, that he found himself inwardly reviling his brother for having given him the task of quenching the light of those glorious eyes.

After the first few commonplaces had been spoken there ensued an awful pause. Neither one seemed disposed to speak first, but Hartford, finding the silence intolerable, summoned all his courage and drew the fateful letter from his pocket.

"I regret to be the bearer of bad news, Miss Charteris, but that is my unpleasant task to-day. Jack—my brother—is—is—" but the girl, glancing at the envelope he held, broke in:—

"Not dead!—oh, say he is not dead!"

"It would have been better had he died; but no, he is not dead—only dishonored. Forgive me if I seem

harsh, but I cannot attempt to shield him in any way. Jack is to be married in six, or five months," and there was a tone of tragic intensity in his voice.

The girl's head was bowed, her face half hidden by her hand, and the man tried in vain to read her inscrutable expression.

No sound, no motion came from her, and the professor thought that the depth of her grief has stricken her dumb.

"Forgive me if I have been too abrupt," he said, "but the consciousness of his infamy compelled me to blurt out the truth. If I can in any way atone for the wrong my brother has done, you have but to command me. I will gladly serve you by all means in my power, but, oh, Miss Molly, do not grieve too much."

The bowed head was lifted and Molly looked across with a somewhat puzzled air.

"Has the shock driven her mad?" the man asked himself, with a sudden, tightening fear at his heart. Her first words reassured him, however, for she asked, "But why should I grieve, Mr. Hartford? Jack has but followed the impulse of his nature, and I, for one, wish him joy. As for the dishonor you speak of, I fail to see where that comes in. He was not engaged to any other girl, was he—any girl here in England?"

For a moment the professor sat there astounded. Words failed him; he was lost in admiration of a spirit that could bear a blow so calmly. Of course they were not engaged—he knew that; but this heroic calm was beyond him, and he rose as though to take his leave.

"You need not hesitate to confide in me, Miss Molly. I know the shock must be great, for even to me, his brother, not his sweetheart, the news came as a thunderclap. I would gladly help you if you will but allow me to, but perhaps, at a later time, you will feel more able to make use of me. Now I will go."

"Stay just a moment, Mr. Hartford," said Molly; "you seem to be laboring under a misapprehension. Either Jack has been deluding you or himself, for I never cared for him in the way you mean. I always loved him as a brother, but as a—oh, no, I could never have loved him!"

And she raised her eyes and gave James Hartford a look which set his heart beating madly.

Down dropped his hat, his stick clattered to the floor, as he took a forward stride.

"Miss Charter—Molly, do you mean to say that you never loved Jack? It must be so, for the light in your eyes is the light of a present love. Can it be that it is love for me? Molly, Molly, darling, have I read you aright? Tell me if there is hope—hope for me, for I have loved you with all the strength of my heart ever since first I met you." His arms were around the slender form by now, and he strove to raise the bended head. Suddenly she lifted it of her own free will, and James Hartford, whilom recluse, read his answer in her deep blue eyes.

And as he bent his head to take the first kiss that had pressed his lips since the day his mother died, Molly, her very soul aglow with happiness, heard him murmur, "Thank Heaven."

Copy of a letter received two months later:—

"My Dear Old Spartan.—I pass aside your outburst of indignation as being unworthy of comment. To proceed to other matters, what did you think of my scheme? I knew perfectly well that, if you were left to your own initiative, you would never have found out that Molly cared for you, for your natural modesty was against such a result taking place. Therefore I did the best I could to show you how things stood. I found out Molly's secret quite by chance, and was bound by a solemn oath not

About theHouse

HINTS FOR HOME LIFE.

A pinch of soda stirred into milk that is to be boiled will keep it from curdling.

To remove grease from wall paper cover the spots with blotting paper and hold a hot iron near it until the grease is absorbed.

To keep things bright, wash well with strong hot soda and water; when dry polish with a cloth and a little powdered whiting.

Before boiling milk rinse out the saucepan with a little hot water; it will prevent the milk sticking to the bottom of the pan.

The juice of the pineapple is an active digestive agent. A little of the fruit taken at the end of a meal is a valuable preventive of dyspepsia.

To make silk that has been washed look like new, put a teaspoonful of methylated spirits to a pint in the rinsing water and iron while damp.

A little soda put into the water in which dried beans are soaked will expedite the process wonderfully without influencing the flavor of the beans.

Parsley may be kept fresh and a good color for several days if put in a covered earthen jar in a cool place. It will last much longer than if kept in water.

For a starch polish, make a good thick solution with gum arabic. Add a tablespoonful of this to the hot starch. If cold starch is required, dissolve a tablespoonful of gum in one pint of water, and use it when cold for mixing the starch.

Keep a flour barrel elevated at least two inches from the floor on a rack, to allow a current of fresh air to pass under it and prevent dampness collecting at the bottom. Do not allow any groceries or provisions with a strong odor near the flour barrel.

To make paperhanger's paste mix one pound of flour and one teaspoonful of powdered alum to a smooth paste with cold water, then pour on to this enough fast-boiling water to turn and thicken it. It should be stirred briskly while the water is being poured on.

Varnished wallpaper should be washed with a whitewash brush and a warm, soapy lather. The brush should be squeezed slightly after being dipped in the lather, and the work should be performed from the ceiling downwards. One patch must be finished all the way down before beginning the next.

A hydropathic treatment of a cold in the head is more reliable than any other. It is as follows:—In the morning after rising and at night before retiring, wash the feet and legs as high up as the knees in cold water, then rub them with a rough towel and massage them until the skin is red and glowing.

Ink stains are often very troublesome to remove from wood, but the following treatment will be found most effectual. Touch the spot with a camel-hair brush or feather dipped in spirits of nitre, and when the ink begins to disappear rub the spot over as quickly as possible with a rag which has been dipped into cold water.

Sufferers from asthma and bronchitis should take a teaspoonful of this remedy three times a day, or one dose at night will greatly relieve wheezing and irritation. One tablespoonful of ipecacuanha wine, two tablespoonfuls of honey, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. First melt the honey, then add the other ingredients.

one-half grated nutmeg, one tablespoonful flour. Steam three hours and serve with boiled sauce, flavored with lemon.

Boiled Indian Pudding.—Warm a pint of molasses and one of milk, stir well together, beat four eggs and stir gradually into molasses and milk; add a pound of suet chopped fine, Indian meal to make a thick batter; a teaspoonful cinnamon, nutmeg, and a little grated lemon-peel, and stir all together thoroughly; dip cloth into boiling water, shake, flour a little, turn in the mixture, tie up, leaving room for the pudding to swell, and boil three hours; serve hot with sauce.

Suet Pudding.—To one teacupful of suet, minced down very fine, add four teacupfuls of flour, half a pound of raisins, one teacupful of molasses, a teaspoonful of cream baking powder and a scant teacupful of milk with a little salt and cinnamon to flavor. Boil for nearly three hours, and serve with sauce. The baking powder should be mixed with the flour when dry.

FRUIT SHORTCAKES.

Instead of eternally making pie, why not try making fruit shortcakes for a change? Most every one regards a strawberry shortcake as one of the luxuries of the strawberry season, but this fruit, delicious as it is, is not "the only pebble on the beach."

Let me tell you that stewed pieplant—pieplant stewed in the fashion the household has recommended—makes a delicious shortcake. (Pieplant and tapioca make as good a combination as do peaches and tapioca.)

Canned peaches, sliced thinly; dried apricots or nectarines, and prunes, stewed slowly after long soaking, pineapple and oranges, all these make delicious shortcakes. And the trouble of making is no greater than the making of the everlasting pie.

To make the crust for a good shortcake, take a quart of flour, three tablespoonfuls of baking powder, one of salt, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Sift twice, then rub in four tablespoonfuls of shortening—butter is best—and wet with a cup and a half of sweet milk. Butter three pie plates, divide the dough in six parts, roll to fit the tins, put two on each plate, after spreading the lower with soft butter. Bake in a rather hot oven—one that will bake the crust in about ten or twelve minutes. Separate the cakes, put the fruit between and on top, and send to the table hot. You want about a pint of fruit for each double cake. Serve with cream. Fresh fruit should be sugared an hour before using.

Try a canned-peach shortcake some day when you require something quick and good for an emergency dessert.

PLOVER'S EGGS.

Dainty that is Found on English Epicure's Table.

Almost incredible does it seem to the person of strictly moderate means that there are people in England, though perhaps rich beyond perception, who will pay for an egg but half the size of that of a small hen, and not for the collection, but for the breakfast table, half a guinea and more.

But such is the price that is frequently paid for the most delicious of all delicious eggs—namely, the egg of the little melancholy plover—green plover, lap-wing, or peewit.

And, if you please, this dainty morsel one can consume comfortably in a couple of mouthfuls. Far and wide it is sought for every spring o'er England's verdant pastures and absolutely unique, and therefore also absolutely indescribable.

The yolk, if not the white, almost melts away in the mouth, leaving behind it a sweetness that lingers on the tongue for hours afterwards.

HEALTH

WHY MEN DIE.

It has been said that few men die of old age, and that almost all persons die of disappointment, personal, mental, or bodily toil, or accident. The passions kill men sometimes even suddenly. The common expression, "choked with rage," has little exaggeration in it, for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong-bodied men often die young, weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength, and the weak have none to use—the latter take care of themselves the former do not. As it is with the body so it is with the mind and the temper; the strong are apt to break, or, like the candle, run; the weak burn out. The inferior animals, which live temperate lives, have generally their prescribed term of years. Thus the horse lives twenty-five years the ox fifteen to twenty, the lion about twenty, the hog ten or twelve, the rabbit eight, the guinea pig six or seven. The numbers are bear proportion to the time the animal takes to grow its full size. But man, of all animals, is one that seldom comes up to the average. He ought to live a hundred years, according to the physiological law, for five times twenty are one hundred; but instead of that, he scarcely reaches an average of four times the growing period. The reason is obvious—man is not only the most irregular and most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard-working of all animals. He is always the most irritable, and there is reason to believe, though we can not tell what an animal secretly feels, that, more than any other animal, man cherishes wrath to keep it warm and consumes himself with the fire of his own reflections.

HOT WATER.

Under many conditions hot water is one of the most potent remedial agents that can be employed, and often, when intelligently used, it accomplishes more than drugs.

But like many other things powerful for good, its abuse may prove injurious, and produce results quite opposite to what was intended.

The effect of warm or moderately hot water applied to the surface of the body is to cause the blood-vessels and tissues of the skin and underlying regions to become relaxed, and to lose for the time being their natural tone. The blood supply of the region is much increased, and the pores are opened. If the entire body has been immersed this action produces marked changes in the distribution of the blood, and a considerable portion of this fluid is taken from the interior of the body and brought close to the surface. If cold air now strikes the body a sudden chill is very likely to be the result.

This explains the great ease with which one takes cold after a warm bath, particularly if this has been prolonged, and it also suggests the natural remedy. This is quickly to sponge the entire surface with cold water before using the towel, which should be applied briskly. In this way the relaxation is followed by prompt contraction, the circulation is made active instead of sluggish, and a delicious sense of vigor and stimulation is produced.

Hot water is necessary properly to cleanse the face and neck, and to stimulate the pores to cast off the fatty material which might otherwise stagnate and cause pimples or blackheads. Unless followed by a dash of cold water, however, the relaxed tissues are not stimulated to retract, and premature wrinkles and flabbiness of the skin inevitably follow. Steaming the face and throat,

your own initiative, you would never have found out that Molly cared for you, for your natural modesty was against such a result taking place. Therefore I did the best I could to show you how things stood. I found out Molly's secret quite by chance, and was bound by a solemn oath not to divulge it. Forgive my necessary fibs, and look only at the result. If you should ask me how I managed to lure Molly to the station the day I left, the answer is simple. I told her that you would feel the parting keenly, and asked her to console with you. Poor, blind fools! best of friends! May you both be as happy as you deserve to be—as happy as I intend to be.—Always yours fraternally, Jack."—London Tit-Bits.

WIRE ROPE FROM POMPEII.

Rope Tramways Were in Use 260 Years Ago.

It is not an uncommon thing in this age of advancement in industrial and engineering matters for the present day engineer to assume that he knows much more than his ancient brother, and while this is true in many things it frequently happens that an invention or appliance commonly believed to belong to modern times is found to have been known and used centuries ago.

Ropes made of various kinds of fibre and leather are of very ancient date. Ropes of palm have been found in Egypt in the tombs of Beni-Hassan (about 3000 B. C.), and on the walls of these tombs is also shown the process of preparing hemp. In a tomb at Thebes of the time of Thothmes III. (about 1600 B. C.) is a group representing the process of twisting thongs of leather and the method of cutting leather into thongs. The Bible tells us that the spies sent by Joshua into Jericho were let down in a basket, presumably by means of a rope.

At Nimrud, Assyria, a carved slab showing the siege of a castle was found, on which a soldier was represented in the act of cutting a rope to which a bucket for drawing water from a well outside the castle walls was attached.

The wire rope is generally considered a modern invention, a product of modern skill, and it will surprise many to learn that its manufacture is really a rediscovered lost art.

Although the Assyrians practised the art of wire beating, no evidence has been found to indicate that they used wire for making rope.

The excavations at Pompeii have, however, brought to light a piece of bronze wire rope nearly fifteen feet long and about one inch in circumference. This rope is now in the Museo Borbonico at Naples. It consists of three strands laid spirally together, each strand being made up of fifteen wires twisted together, and its construction does not, therefore differ greatly from that of wire ropes made to-day. Pompeii was buried A. D. 79, 1,825 years ago, but how long wire ropes had then been known it is impossible to tell, though, judging by the knowledge shown in the construction, it may be safely concluded that they had been known for a considerable time. The uses to which these ropes were put are not definitely known, but further excavations may shed some light on the subject.

As to the use of rope tramways, it is said that they were in use as early as 1644.

SECOND BABY.

She: "Albert, you unfeeling wretch! To hear that child screeching all night and never offer to take him!"
He: "Let the little demon howl!"

Visitor—"And what is your husband's complaint, Mrs. Green?"
Mrs. Green—"Th' doctor says it's insomnia, ma'am, but Bill thinks if 'e kin only sleep o' nights 'e'd get over it."

one dose at night will greatly relieve wheezing and irritation. One tablespoonful of ipecacuanha wine, two tablespoonfuls of honey, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. First melt the honey, then add the other ingredients.

WHY YEAST RAISES DOUGH.

How many good housewives know just why yeast causes their bread to rise, and when their dough fails to rise, how many can tell just why? The cause of success or failure is due to the action of yeast. Yeast is a plant, a cell so small that only under the microscope is it visible. It is estimated that the individual yeast plant is not more than 1-2800 of an inch in diameter. The yeast exists in three states: the resting state, as when the good housewife gets it in her yeast cake; the growing state and the spore-bearing state.

It is with the growing state that the housewife has to do in making her bread. When a little yeast is placed in a solution which contains proper material for food, it begins to grow by a method called budding; that is, each individual plant puts out a whole lot of little plants from itself. Thus, when it is put into the dough, the plants find food in the sugar, to which some of the starch has been changed. The yeast feeding on the materials in the dough ferments the sugar producing carbon dioxide and alcohol. The carbon dioxide accumulated as a gas in small bubbles, and the dough being sticky and heavy, it is not possible for these bubbles to rise up to the surface as in ordinary fermented liquids. The gas, therefore, simply collects as small bubbles in the midst of the dough, causing the whole mass to swell. The heat of baking drives off the small amount of alcohol and thus expands the bubbles of the gas, causing the dough to rise still more. This makes the bread light and porous. It also makes it more digestible.

Yeast plants grow readily in warm temperatures, and best if kept between 75 and 90 degrees. If above 90 degrees, bacteria are apt to grow, giving the bread undesirable flavors. Thus dough which has been kept too long is apt to sour. Sour bread is due to the development during fermentation of certain acids in the dough, which come not from the action of yeast, but from the growth of bacteria, present either in the yeast or in the flour.

Bearing these facts in mind, the housewife who desires good bread should see that fresh yeast only is employed, a good quality of flour used, and that the dough is mixed in clean utensils. After mixing, the dough should be placed in a clean dish at a temperature of 75 degrees in winter, so that the bread will rise in about eight hours. Following these simple rules, little difficulty will be encountered.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Breakfast Stew.—Chop fine whatever cold meats remain on hand; add a pint or more of good soup stock; season with salt, pepper, and a small pinch of ground cloves. Thicken with browned flour, and pour boiling hot over little squares of nicely toasted bread. Garnish with slices of lemon, and serve at once.

Coffee Rolls.—Work into a quart of bread dough a rounded tablespoonful of butter and half a teaspoon of white sugar; add some dried currants (well washed and dried in the oven), sift some flour and sugar over them, work into the dough thoroughly, make into small, long rolls, dip them into melted butter, place in the pan, let it rise a short time and bake.

Fig Pudding.—One-fourth pound figs chopped fine, two cups bread crumbs, one cup brown sugar, one-fourth pound suet chopped fine, two eggs, the grated rind and juice of one lemon, one desert spoonful of molasses,

and a couple of mouthfuls. Far and wide is it sought for every spring o'er England's verdant pastures and absolutely unique, and therefore also absolutely indescribable.

The yolk, if not the white, almost melts away in the mouth, leaving behind it a sweetness that lingers on the tongue for hours afterwards.

Little wonder that it sells readily, and demands an apparently outrageous price. Little wonder that the plover is a popular bird, alike with the sober, poverty-stricken agriculturist, the highbred, blue-blooded aristocrat, and the frolicking vulgar, up-start millionaire.

EGGS AND MEAT.

Then of what a rich color is the egg's thin, brittle shell, without being in the least degree gaudy! Ninety-nine times out of a hundred it is a dark green or brown, profusely speckled with jet-black, russet-brown, or light green spots, according to its environment. For instance, the one you pick up on the ploughed field is invariably dark brown, with russet-brown spots, whilst the one on the meadow or clover is dark green, with black or light green spots.

And this is the reason why everybody cannot find plovers' eggs.

As for the nest, it is hardly worthy of the name, for a more meagre or slatternly structure in the feathered world is not to be seen, without it is the wood-pigeon's nest. To begin with, it is a wee hollow no larger than a moderate-sized tea saucer; and, secondly, but very scantily lined with a few pieces of dead brown grass. Fancy eggs so precious and delicious coming from such a nest, a nest which one is almost inclined to call hideous! Moreover, far away in the open is this nest always found, without ever a bush or tuft of grass hard-by to protect its contents, or the plover from the cold, the wind and the rain.

Not a few people, I fear, consider the plover a dainty dish for the dinner-table; and sportsmen have long learnt that the poor little bird is capable of providing very fair sport. Consequently hundreds, nay, in all, thousands, are each winter to be seen decorating the poulterers' shops.

Truly a dastardly thing it is that legislators should allow the bird to be destroyed at all, much less in this wholesale manner.

Surely these clever gentlemen have not already forgotten that story, which doubtless they were told when boys at school, about a man who killed a goose that laid golden eggs?

DO IT NOW.

When you've got a job to do.

Do it now!

If it's one you wish was through.

Do it now!

If you're sure the job's your own.

Don't hem and haw and groan—

Do it now!

Don't put off a bit of work.

Do it now!

It doesn't pay to shirk.

Do it now!

If you want to fill a place.

And be useful to the race.

Just get up and take a brace.

Do it now!

Don't linger by the way.

Do it now!

You'll lose if you delay.

Do it now!

If the other fellows wait.

Or postpone until it's late.

You hit up a faster gait—

Do it now!

COOKERY LESSONS FOR MEN.

A course of cookery lessons ("for men only") has recently been initiated in Copenhagen under the auspices of an influential committee. It was felt that there were in that city a large number of young unmarried men, such as students and clerks, who were debarred from any real home comforts, and that a knowledge of cookery would aid them towards domesticated habits, to say nothing of benefitting their digestions.

stimulate the pores to cast off the fatty material which might otherwise stagnate and cause pimples or black-heads. Unless followed by a dash of cold water, however, the relaxed tissues are not stimulated to retract, and premature wrinkles and flabbiness of the skin inevitably follow. Steaming the face and throat, although apparently beneficial at the time, is sure to be followed by results disastrous to the complexion unless counteracted in this way.

To sponge the face and throat with hot water immediately before going out into the cold air is almost to invite taking a cold, but by systematically following the hot water and brisk friction (not too vigorous on the face), the tissues become firm and the skin grows healthy, and able to throw off all impurities. The tiny muscles of the blood-vessels become developed through active use, and are trained to act promptly, so that the tendency to colds and sore throat is greatly decreased.—Youth's Companion.

NOSE AND THROAT.

My observations have led me to believe that one of the most common predisposing causes of a large percent of the diseases that are met with in the nose and throat is associated, if not largely due, to uric acid or other toxic influence from faulty digestion, writes Dr. L. C. Cline.

We consume too much nitrogenous food, we eat too much meat; the autotoxemic state that follows is quite sufficient to precipitate catarrhal attacks of the mucosa and glandular strictures of the upper-air tracts. Many of the incipient cases that apply to us for treatment would get well without drugs or surgical interference, by correction of diet, exercise and hygienic influences.

AN EVASIVE ANSWER.

There was a public man to whom the approbation of his neighbors might not be indifferent, but who was blessed or cursed with a tender conscience. Among the things that he could not justify was the bidding a servant a servant to say that he was not at home when he was in reality inside his house. At the same time he could not receive all the many visitors who came to call and the only resource was to give instructions that polite excuses should be offered. Upon one occasion such instructions were issued to a maid, an Irish girl, liberally gifted with the readiness and goodwill of her nation.

"Then I'm not to say that your honor is not at home?"

"No, Mary, no," was the reply; "that would not be true. If anyone should ask for me you must put him off—give him some evasive answer, you know."

"I'll do it, your honor, never fear."

Mary was as good as her word. That afternoon a personage of importance made his appearance and was duly sent away. The faithful maid reported the circumstance to her master.

"What did you say, Mary?" Inquired the latter, with some trepidation.

"Oh, I just put him off as your honor told me. I gave him him an evasive answer."

"Yes; but what did you say to him?"

"Oh, sure, he said to me was your honor at home, and I said to him was his grandfather a monkey?"

Husband—"When I see all these bills I am tired of life. Do you think the time will ever come when we shall be out of debt?" Wife (cheerfully)—"Why not, darling? You know that you are carrying an exceptionally large life insurance."

There should be no objection to a man smoking cigarettes if he is alone and happens to have a grudge against himself.

Tom Stanton's Quest.

Was there anything he could raise money on till the promised charity came? It must be getting late. The doctor—the parish people might have forgotten. The child might—no, not die, he could not bear to think of that. He looked at the sleeping boy. What a poor, pinched little face it was!

He went nearer; he stared at him; was it fancy? Yes, yes, of course it was; this was not the awful pallor he had seen on the face of his consumptive wife just before she died. Fancy, that was all. How stupid of him; his eyes must be wrong. He was worn with watching, weak for want of food. The boy was right enough—been studying too hard at school, that was all. Why, a little extra nourishment and he'd be as strong as a young lion.

What was the doctor said? Strong beef tea, chicken, a little good old port. Well, he'd buy them. What were parochial promises worth? The boy must have them at once, because if anything happened—He looked round the garret; was there anything left he could pawn? No, not the vases; he didn't want to hand them over to "uncle."

Tom Stanton was an out-o'-work. For twenty years he had been employed as a packer by a City firm; bad times came and one morning Tom was discharged—with a good character. Foreign competition had pulled down the proud old firm. He tried to get work; he'd be anything—porter, messenger, gardener, anything. Alas! there were so many like him.

He got an odd job now and then. He was luckier than some; one week he earned as much as eight shillings. He did his best for his stricken wife, often going hungry himself to buy her dainties. His savings were soon exhausted; then the home went bit by bit, and they moved into this garret. And here, six months ago, she died, with her last breath whispering him to hope, to be patient. God's ways were mysterious; in His own good time help would come.

Nothing else left; the vases must go for the child's sake. He had kept them because she prized them so; her old mistress had given them to her when she left to be married. He wrapped them lovingly in an apron she used to wear, and put them under his arm. Then, with a parting look at the child, he stole out, locking the door after him. She was looking down at him; she would understand and would forgive.

"Make it 'alf a crown," whined the old woman in the next box; "don't be 'ard on your poor old mother what's so fond of you, my dear. Come now, make it 'alf a crown."

"Don't waste my time, Mrs. Briggs. Eightpence, I tell you."

"To think such a 'andsome young man can be so 'ard-'erred! Make it two bob then; come now, for a poor, lonely old soul as feels the cold. Such a beautiful quilt too; cost six-and-eleven, sale price, true as I'm standin' 'ere, and good as new."

"Eightpence, mother; understand? What 'ave you got now, Mr. Stanton?"

"Pair of valuable china vases," said Tom Stanton, nervously; "let me have five shillings."

"Pair of valuable china vases," repeated the pawnbroker's assistant; "pair of val—one's cracked; don't you wish you may get it?"

"Tisn't much of a crack," pleaded Tom. "Well, four shillings."

ladder last night down at Chingford."

"Tell yer I didn't tumble horf no ladder, and it wasn't Chingford; it was Chigwell—see."

"Well, it's all the same; you've thrown yerself out o' work through not bein' sober. Now, my dear father—"

"Look 'ere Betsy, you speak o' that respectable old corpse agin and I'll git out o' bed and pitch inter yer. I ain't a-goin' to 'ave 'im shoved down my throat no more. Sit on the bed, Mr. Stanton, and let 'er 'ave the chair; you're lighter 'than 'er fer my feet."

"I shouldn't have come," said Tom with a desperate effort; "I couldn't bear it, but I want money. I'll work for it—work hard; can you give me something to do?"

Mr. Moggs grunted several times before he answered. "Well, you ain't been a long time makin' up yer mind, 'ave yer? And yer didn't call me no names when I horfired to make yer my pardner, did yer?"

"I'm willing now. My boy's ill, and I want to buy him things. Can you do anything for me?"

"You should 'ave come before; I'm on the sick-list, and you'll 'ave to wait."

"Wait! I've waited till I'm mad. I tell you he's ill; he's got to have wine and things to make him strong again; he must have them; he shall have them. Let me have some money and I'll do anything when you want me; I'll help you all I can; I—I'll do the same as you do. Let me have a shilling or two to-night."

"My 'usband's hout o' work, the same as you are," interposed Mrs. Moggs, loftily, "so we ain't got no money to lend nor no things to give away. When he's able to go on wiv 'is perfession, no doubt 'e'll take you out along wiv 'im, in spite o' what you said agin 'im and agin my dear father as is dead and gone."

"That's enough, Betsy; you dry up; I can do wivout you. Ham I to understand, Mr. Stanton," asked the disabled burglar, patronizingly, "as 'ow you wish to henter the perfession? Very well, then; I shan't be the man to put hobsticles in your way. Mind, it's a risky and a sol-sWn perfession, and a 'ard 'un. When you've got the swag there's the fence to git hover."

"I can climb fences," said Tom.

Mr. and Mrs. Moggs burst out laughing.

"That's a good 'un; slap my back, Betsy. I'm chokin'! Oh, dear, what times we're 'avin'! Young man, a fence is a 'arty as buys swag and don't pay a fair price."

"I can't wait," cried Tom, starting up; "I'll go to the doctor's; p'r'aps he'll be in; p'r'aps he'll give me something."

"I should go to 'im if I was you," sneered Mr. Moggs; "parish doctors is so wonnerful kind and gen'r'us. I was a-goin' to make you a horfer. You want things for your kid?"

"Yes, port wine—chicken; he's weak and ill; let me have 'em, and I'll work the flesh off my bones for you."

"You needn't do that, if so be you use the perfessional tools proper as I'm a-goin' to lend yer. I'm hill, too; my huppette wants pamp'rin'; I can do wiv a dozen or two hoysters or a lobster and a bottle o' rum fer my supper; so can my old woman, Betsy, the board."

In front of the fireplace was a piece of ragged carpet. This Mrs. Moggs pulled aside, and with the aid of a knife, lifted up a board beneath; in the snug retreat exposed to view lay the burglar's outfit. That gentleman sat up in bed and pointed out the articles he wanted; then he addressed Tom. "I'm a-goin' to treat yer as if yer was my own flesh and blood. 'Ere's as pretty a little lot as henny young beginner could wish to work wiv; blow me if the sight on 'em don't make me itch to be out agin."

rich foods and flowers and wonderful things; and, best of all, there were children, many, many children, playing with toys, laughing, running, shouting; they were not afraid of this great place. And, as she passed along with him, the lady smiled on them all.

"They are my guests," she said; "mine—and his." She pointed to a picture in the room they had entered. "That is my little son—my only child. Twelve years ago to-night his earth-life closed. Look through the glass door here; that is his little room, just as he left it—his cot, his clothes, his playthings. Tell me your needs, my friend; in memory of him I will aid you."

"Oh, daddy, daddy, I've had such a wonderful—such a wonderful, wonderful dream! Oh, I never had a dream like it before. You were there and mother was there, and first it was dark and so nasty, but she led you away and it was all changed to a beautiful place, all light and large—oh, ever so large, larger than our school—but I—I'm tired now."

"Here's a lady come to see you, and she's brought you things to make you well; and here's another lady and a gentleman, and—and you must get well now."

"Yes; but I want to go to sleep and dream it all over again."

The lady entered the garret, together with a doctor and a nurse.

"This gentleman's come to see you," said Tom; "he's going to give you some nice medicine."

"Oh, daddy, medicine isn't nice—it's nasty stuff; but I'll take it if you want me to, and I'll try not to make an ugly face."

"That's a brave little man," said the doctor; "now let's have a look at you."

"Why, daddy, come, I want to whisper something. That's the lady I saw in the beautiful place. Oh, isn't it so wonderful?"

"What is it that is so wonderful, my child?" asked the lady.

"Why, ma'am, I saw you in a dream, and daddy and mother—but she's dead; and there was a little boy with her, but I wasn't a bit jealous, for he was such a dear little boy, and he loved you and watched all you did. And he took my hand and he said, 'Isn't it good to see these poor people happy?' for there were a lot of poor people there. And mother kissed me and she said, 'This will be your little friend, very, very soon.' I'll go to sleep now; if I dream any more I'll tell you when I wake up."

He fell asleep, and they stood round, silently watching. Suddenly he smiled and opened his eyes. "Daddy—whisper."

The doctor drew back; Tom knelt by the bed, putting his ear close to the little lips, and the child stroked his face. "Dear, dear daddy—mother's—message—God's—good—time—has—come."—London Tit-Bits.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

Interesting Items of Knowledge From the World Over.

Telegraph posts along a railway are arranged thirty to the mile.

Rain falls on the eastern coast of Ireland about 208 days in the year.

There are said to be 230 glaciers in the Alps over five miles in length.

At private schools in China a teacher is paid about one cent a day for each pupil.

Sudden deaths among men are eight times more frequent than those among women.

The United States is thirty-two times as big as Great Britain and Ireland, Australia twenty-six times.

More steel is used in the manufacture of pens than in all the sword and gun factories in the world.

Strange to say, in Asia and Africa where grass will not grow, the most beautiful flowers and shrubs flourish.

IS IT A FORM OF DISEASE?

LONDON ENQUIRES, "IS LOVE A DISEASE?"

Advocates of Theory Drag All the Authorities Into a Wordy Warfare.

"Is love a disease?"

The great Galen, one of the "fathers of medicine," boldly proclaimed it to be such over eighteen centuries ago, and modern London is inclined to take the same view of the matter. For modern London, owing to the fertile brain of an advertising agent for a halfpenny newspaper, is engaged in a heated discussion of the question. Letters from the scene of this wordy warfare state that all known authorities on the subject of the "divine passion" have been dragged into print.

According to one well known doctor, Galen, in his voluminous medical writings, cites the first case on record where love was treated by a physician as a recognized form of illness. This treatment was given by Galen himself in the second century to a haughty Roman lady, wife of the partician Menippus. All the learned medical men of the then fashionable world failed to alleviate her ailment and gave up her case as incurable. Mme. Menippus then, as a last resort, summoned Galen, who had recently arrived with a glowing reputation from the schools of Asia Minor, and he promptly diagnosed the complaint as an attack of "love sickness." Pylades, a handsome young knight, whom the woman had seen once or twice, but did not know, was declared to be the cause of the disease. The beating of the patient's pulse is given by Galen as the only means he had of judging the nature of her affliction. He fails to state, however, what remedies he recommended other than to say that by his "professional discretion he was able to restore her to a better state of mind." He follows this recital with a statement that Cleopatra had used one of his cosmetics and found it excellent, thus furnishing the first "voluntary patent medicine testimonial" known to history.

SANCTIONS THEORY.

"The theory that love is a disease has the sanction of venerable antiquity," says the grave London Lancet, which was finally drawn into the discussion. "Apart from the Greek and Roman classics, it is commonplace of the seventeenth century. The learned German Gregorius Horstius published a long thesis in favor of the contention in 1611, and 1614 Lamandus supported him in a neatly entitled Latin essay on 'The nature of love and the cures for love madness.' Ten years later Ferrand in Paris printed a book on 'The Malady of Love; or, Erotic Melancholy.'

"The Dutch and Flemish painters of the last half of the same century found in 'love sickness' a favorite subject. Some of the paintings of women suffering from this disease are scientifically accurate portrayals of the anæmic condition. Of course none of these writers and painters had as yet suspected that there is a bacillus of love, though Cupid's arrow, which is as old as mythology, is certainly antitype."

At Göttingen in Germany in the sixteenth century, as one English disputant pointed out, Horstius and the savants of Europe engaged in a long dispute upon the nature of love before a large audience of the nobility and gentry. Both sides to the discussion admitted that the affliction was certainly a disease, the only question at issue being the form it assumed. Horstius maintained that it was purely a mental disorder, while one of his opponents showed that magic was not yet a dead art by stoutly asserting that it was the result of "poisoning by love philtres and charms." Still

Tom Stanton, nervously: "let me have five shillings."

"Pair of valuable china vases," repeated the pawnbroker's assistant; "pair of val—one's cracked; don't you wish you may get it?"

"Tisn't much of a crack," pleaded Tom. "Well, four shillings."

"No good; can't take 'em. Thanks all the same, Mr. Stanton."

"Don't say that, sir; I want the money bad; let me have something on them."

"Tell you they're no good; people won't buy damaged things. Take 'em away; I'm busy."

"Will you let me have a shilling or two on this coat I'm wearing? It isn't a bad one; it's warm. Do, for the love of Heaven; I've a sick child at home."

"The coat's too old and the sick child tale's too old, Mr. Stanton. Good-night."

Tom Stanton looked at the vases; then, one after the other, he held them high in his hand and dashed them to the ground.

The assistant came hurrying up from the other end of the shop. "Fetch a policeman!" he yelled. "Get out of the shop, you blackguard, or I'll make it hot for you. D'you think it's a dust-bin for you to shoot your rubbishy crockery in?"

When Tom Stanton got into the street, there burst from his lips a peal of dreadful laughter. Then he clenched his fist and shook it at the starry sky. "I've kept straight," he cried. "I've been tempted and I've kept straight. She's dead, but he shan't die. I don't go home this night without something to give my child."

Mr. Sammy Moggs was a carpenter by trade and a burglar by profession. He was ill in bed. His fine face was disfigured by three strips of black sticking-plaster, and his noble head was enveloped in a home-made badage. Sad to relate, on the previous evening, in the course of his professional duties, he had met with a distressing accident.

He groaned; the unympathetic Mrs. Moggs bounced up from her chair and gave his pillow a vicious punch, which caused him to groan still louder.

"Old yer tongue, Moggs," said the lady; "I can't got no patience with yer. If yer'd been sober yer wouldn't 'ave tumbled horf the ladder."

"Tell yer I didn't tumble horf no ladder. An old female party at a battie winder, in a night-cap, chucked a gentle of coals on top o' my head. Which I'd like to take 'er for a nice quiet walk, I would. 'Ard coals they was, too."

"Must 'ave been nuts," retorted his spouse, with a sarcastic snort; "if yer'd been sober yer could 'ave dodged 'em heasy. Yer losin' yer nerve, Moggs; yer'd better go back to the bench. My dear father was a hornymint in the perfession for close on forty years and never 'ad a haccident like this 'ere."

"Pill yer father; I'm sick o' 'earin' about 'im. Yer don't think I know o' purpose, do yer? What's that?"

"Knock."

"Take care, Betsy; look out o' the winder; say I've gone out carol-singing; p'raps it's the 'tecs."

"'Tecs be blowed, and carol-singing this time o' year! I never see such a man."

Mrs. Moggs opened the window softly and peered out. "It's only one man. Who are yer? Why, if it ain't that Tom Stanton."

"Ur!" grunted the invalid; "'e's come to 'is senses at last, 'as 'e? Bring 'im hup."

The good woman obeyed. Tom Stanton, haggard and wild-eyed, was ushered in.

"There 'e is, Mr. Stanton, sir, and a pretty figger 'e looks, don't 'e? And smells of imprecation 'nough to knock you down. Tumbled horf a

stap up in bed and pointed out articles he wanted; then he addressed Tom. "I'm a-goin to treat yer as if yer was my own flesh and blood. 'Ere's as pretty a little lot as henny young beginner could wish to work wiv; blow me if the sight on 'em don't make me itch to be out agin. Mind, I lend 'em to yer. A nice sack to put the stuff in (I'll want two clorfs, Betsy, to wrop the bottles horf), lantern, matches, socks to go bover yer boots, skelingtons, a soap-eior knife to work winder-catches wiv, and this 'ere beautifulest jemmy hever you see and takes in two-so; take it in yer 'and, Mr. Stanton, look at it, it'll do yer 'cart and eyes good. Puffick, ain't it? Why, Gentleman Gus's boys ain't got a better 'un. Now you take particlar care on it, it's been a good pal to me. Many a bright pund it's worked for me, and many more I 'ope. 'Ere's yer door; put it so—one—two—hopen, soft and heasy."

"I never 'eard such a man," said Mrs. Moggs, indignantly; "it'll be breakfast 'e'll bring no supper, if yer don't send 'im horf soon. Where's the crib 'e's got to crack?"

"Don't you interfere, Betsy; I can do wivout you. You're only a beginner, Mr. Stanton, and you won't 'ave me wiv you, so you've got to begin low down. You're goin' to be a airy-sneak, as we calls it. There's big 'ouses close 'andy at the back 'ere, wiv kitchings down steps; servants is very carless; doors is lof' hopen, horfen unfastered, so's winders; money's lef' lyin' about, and pervisions you can 'elp yerself to. As to s'lectin' which 'ouse, you must use your own digestion."

Dazed and shuddering, Tom Stanton groped his way down the stairs and out into the night.

He was soon in the wealthy quarter of the town. Rain was falling heavily. He must make up his mind which house. Here was one dark and silent it seemed. Yes, here. What was there to fear? He strained his eyes to the right—to the left; no one coming. His hand was on the gate. Who was that speaking to him? He grasped the railings or he would have fallen. His hair bristled, his limbs shook in a palsy of unearthly fear. No one near, yet he heard that voice whispering, still whispering lovingly, "God's ways are mysterious; in His own good time help will come."

He fell on his knees and buried his face in his hands. "Ellen, forgive me!" he sobbed. "I was going to sin to save our little one."

"You are in trouble," said a soft voice; "perhaps I can help you."

He looked up—awed—ashamed; a lady was bending over him, a grey-haired lady, her face beautiful with kindness. He tried to rise, but, weak and overwrought as he was, he sank down again on the wet pavement.

"You are ill," she said; "give me your hand; how cold you are! Come in and have some food and drink, they will revive you. This is my house."

He drew back, horror-stricken. "Don't touch me," he cried hoarsely; "don't come near me; I'm not fit. I was going to break in here; I was going to rob you. I'm hard pressed. I used to be honest."

"Poor man! But you have been spared the sin. Come with me; come and tell me what you need."

She helped him to rise and led him into the house. Was he in a dream? Was this an angel sent to succor him? A house? This was not a house; these were not rooms; people could not live in these vast, glittering halls. A panorama of gold and silver and exquisite colors seemed to be unrolled before his eyes. But—he could not understand; poor people were here in this palace; he saw men like himself, warming their hands at great fires; women, in tattered garments, feasting at tables laden with

times as big as Great Britain and Ireland, Australia twenty-six times.

More steel is used in the manufacture of pens than in all the sword and gun factories in the world.

Strange to say, in Asia and Africa where grass will not grow, the most beautiful flowers and shrubs flourish to perfection.

It has been proved by instantaneous photography that a horse at full trot sometimes has its four feet off the ground at once.

Coffins in Russia are never covered with black. If the deceased is a child, pink is used; if a woman, crimson; though for a widow they use brown.

In a billiard-room in Paris is a billiard-table made of glass. It is much more difficult to make a shot upon it than upon the ordinary baize-covered table.

The children of the blackest Africans are born whitish. In a month they become pale yellow; in a year, brown; at four, dirty black; and at six or seven, glossy black.

A Parisian barber, to win a wager, entered a cage containing a lion and a man, and composedly shaved the man whilst the lion interestedly viewed the operation.

The rate at which Zulus can travel in an emergency is astonishing. Some will cover as much as fifty miles in six hours. Eight miles an hour is an ordinary pace.

Fish-hooks used to-day are of precisely the same form as those of two thousand years ago. The only difference is in the material; then they were made of bronze, now they are of steel.

In France, when a convict is sentenced to death by the guillotine, the day of his execution is not named in his presence, and he knows not when he is to be led forth until within fifteen minutes of the fatal moment.

Japan claims the oldest wooden building in the world. It is a log store-house in Yara, which is now used to shelter some of the Mikado's art treasures. An age of 1,200 years is claimed for it. Some of the logs are nearly worn away by the weather.

It is the general belief that disease is spread by the telephone, by the breath condensing on the mouth-piece of the instrument. To prevent this a French inventor puts a pad of paper, with a hole in the center, in the mouthpiece, and the upper disc of paper is torn off after every conversation.

PAPER THAT STOPS BULLETS.

A series of interesting firing trials has been undertaken by the Swedish Government. The purpose of these experiments was to examine the effect of shooting against pasteboard. The trials were conducted on the wharves of the Swedish navy in Karlskrona, and the target used was a prepared one of millboard, against which fire from revolvers, rifles, carbines, and machine-guns was directed. The pasteboard, which was 3 inch, thick, resisted completely the bullets fired from the small arms, but was perforated by the projectiles from the machine-guns. The experiments may be said to have given very interesting results. Bullets from the carbines used are able to penetrate wooden planks 5 in. in thickness, but they could not penetrate the pasteboard, which was only 3 in. thick.

RUSSIANS FIGHT "MONKEYS."

The Russian peasantry, said Mr. Barnes Stevens, at a meeting in London of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society, are most ignorant and credulous; indeed, to all intents and purposes they are still living in the 14th century. They believe that Great Britain is at the bottom of the war and even blame this country for an outbreak of cholera or any other calamity with which they are afflicted. Some of them think that the Japanese are monkeys; others that the Russian troops are fighting some terrible dragon.

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HINDUS AGREE

Before the Russian-Japanese war broke out to turn public attention to some other subject, a British officer in India added fresh fuel to the present discussion by writing home a list of symptoms of "love sickness" agreed upon by the ancient Hindu writers. These signs were said to be: "A peculiar sidelong stare, a languid gait, difficult breathing, stoppages of the heart's action, withering of limbs, cold shivers up and down the back, fever, and swoons." All the Indian poets consider the appearance of drops of perspiration upon the cheeks and other parts of the body as one of the most dangerous indications of the presence of the malady.

"In one of the old dramas," writes the officer, "a royal lover is afraid to take a birch-bark message in his hand, lest the perspiration from his palms wash away the message there. All the cures tried by love sick patients proved ineffective. In the drama 'The Bhavabhuti,' the hero, Madhava, tries snow, moonlight, camphor, lotos roots, pearls and sandal oil as remedies, but without effect. The Hindus were so sure that love was a practically incurable sickness that they permitted a sufferer to do almost anything to prevent himself from dying of it."

ONE OF CIVILIZATION.

Few English physicians were found who believed that love was a sickness, although one Londoner said, "If it be a disease it is as modern as appendicitis, in spite of what the ancients have to say upon the subject." In support of this claim he brings forward the customs of the less developed races of the world to prove that love in its higher sense is really unknown to them. He points out that among the savage tribes of Australia one girl is as good as another in the sight of a wooer, because they "all look alike" and have the same degree of intelligence. The Dyaks imprison their young girls for seven years in a cage, so that they may be bleached to a light yellow by the sun and come out with small feet and hands. The bushmen and their wretched women are so brutalized by the hardships of their life that both sexes come to resemble each other, and love for an individual is not known. "Therefore," concludes the writer, "if love is a sickness, it is a development of civilization, because, in spite of fairy stories to the contrary, the savages cannot and do not 'fall in love' as more refined peoples do. Love sickness is certainly a mental complaint in any event, and a low intelligence cannot suffer much from it."

AN ANTI-SEA-SICK VESSEL.

Lieutenant Turc, of the French navy, has after much study devised a plan for a ship the passengers on which will, as he imagines, be proof against sea-sickness. He has caught the idea from the motion of a swing. As a general rule, vessels are only set rolling from ten to fifteen seconds at a time, and as his would have a regular swing of twenty-two seconds, he calculates that the effect of the waves would thus be counteracted. M. Turc's model ship would be of about 6,000 tons burden, and would sail at a speed of nineteen knots. All the cabins would be well out of the water, as they would be constructed on a deck more than 30 feet above the sea-level.

WHAT BIRMINGHAM DID A SOUND CONSTITUTION IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY A COLTMN OF SURPRISES

UNDER YOUNG MAYOR JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Reclamation of an Area of Squallid Houses—Now a Source of Wealth.

In 1875 the most squalid district in England lay like a festering sore adjacent to the business centre of Birmingham. It was thus described by Counsellor White in an eloquent plea before the town council for improved conditions:

"It is not easy to imagine the dreary isolation which acre after acre in the very heart of the town presents to those who will take the trouble to visit it. Little else is to be seen but bowing roofs, tottering chimneys, tumble-down and dissuaded shops, heaps of bricks, broken windows, and coarse rough pavements, damp and sloppy. In one case I found a house of only two rooms, about 9 feet square and 6½ feet high, and in this hovel lived husband, wife and four children. Amid such deplorable conditions 12,000 of our fellow-townsmen are spending their lives, with no bright thing about them, and nothing of joy or gladness in their homes."

Joseph Chamberlain was then Mayor of Birmingham and the city had not yet attained the proud distinction of the metropolis of midland England, nor had that brilliant young man climbed far toward his present fame, says the Brooklyn Eagle. He had evinced marked talents in municipal affairs and was an enthusiastic advocate of public ownership, so much so, in fact, that his political enemies declared him a socialist. It was due to his efforts and energy that Birmingham had purchased the gas plant and the waterworks from private owners, and the success which followed these ventures gave him a prestige of which he was not slow to take advantage. The desolate tract populated with thousands of miserable persons aroused his sympathy, but he was more than a social reformer, he was one of the shrewdest business men in Great Britain. He surveyed the field as a general does one of a coming battle. He formulated a plan, one so startling in its originality, so radical in its scope and so stupendous in its magnitude, that his friends and supporters hesitated when he proposed it to them.

Mr. Chamberlain urged that Birmingham proceed to purchase every foot of land in this contaminated area, and he included in it fifty or more acres practically in the centre of the city. He proposed to ignore all existing street lines, and to devote a large percentage of the land to broad thoroughfares. He proposed to demolish every house in this district, to lease part of the site to reputable landlords who would erect dwellings under the supervision of the city authorities and to lease the remainder of the land for business purposes. He admitted that for years this investment would impose a burden on the taxpayers, but contended that in the end it would prove a splendid investment. More than that, the eradication of the slum area would increase the value of every foot of property in the city.

The future statesman formally introduced the matter to the town council, and in one of the most masterly speeches of his career urged its adoption. He claimed that Birmingham could never aspire to the commercial supremacy of its natural territory so long as it permitted thousands of its townspeople to live in misery.

At an expense of \$8,500,000 the city purchased about forty-five acres of slums and proceeded to transform an irregular strip, having an extreme length of about a mile. Starting at New Street, one of the best business thoroughfares, it surveyed a broad

HOW YOU MAY REACH A RIPE OLD AGE.

Carefulness, Regularity, and Self-Denial Are the Main Factors.

I have no hesitation in saying that the day has long since passed when every person came into the world with a good, sound constitution, writes Dr. Joseph Cater.

What, then, are the varieties of constitution more commonly met with, and are they in any degree capable of improvement?

There is the lymphatic constitution, to begin with. For a typical case of this kind, we have a person who performs all the functions of his body in a markedly sluggish manner. He is slow in all his movements. His mental processes are carried on in a similarly dilatory way.

The lymphatic person is always indolent, and frequently ailing; ready to take on any disease which results from insufficient exercise, lack of nervous and muscular tone, and an imperfect circulation of the blood. As life advances, these persons become fat and flabby, indulging in foods which they think are going to build up their strength, but which all the time contribute to their personal discomfort.

NERVOUS PEOPLE.

Another example is that of the nervous temperament. These persons are the very opposite of the sluggish lymphatics, for they are built up on a comparatively small frame, and, as a rule, carry but little flesh. We notice the head in this class is usually well developed, possessing features which are characterized by thoughtfulness and intelligence. Their movements are quick; they are here, there, and everywhere in a few minutes; their powers of perception are particularly acute; they can almost see what you intend to say or do; and their emotional nature is capable of the greatest intensity of feeling. In fact, the whole nervous system of these people is very highly organized, and this renders them both lively and impressionable.

Nervous persons will be found hopeful and in excellent spirits at one moment, but as likely as not depressed and plunged in the slough of despond at another. When they are not in the enjoyment of their usual health, they soon become impatient, and grow irritable.

Now let us look at two other common types, also more or less opposed—the bilious and the gouty constitution.

The bilious person is generally of slender proportions during his earlier life, but tends to grow much stouter as he nears middle-age. He is disposed to become gloomy, and to look rather on the darker side of things, the natural consequence of which is that he is very easily depressed.

BLACK HAIR.

He gets into a habit of directing his thoughts inwardly upon himself, instead of outwardly to the bright things about him. The bilious usually wear a dark complexion, with dark-colored or black hair. They are sometimes very active and wiry, with powers of endurance beyond their years; but at no time are they the most agreeable companions.

It is frequently observed that this kind of constitution is blended with that of the lymphatic type; and when the two are thus united there is a peculiar tendency to take on every form of disease.

The gouty constitution is usually found in people of robust frame, with all their muscular parts well developed. The heart is strong and vigorous, and the blood-vessels being well filled, the circulation is carried on at high pressure. The nervous system is

MAJORITY OF THE MEN ARE UNEDUCATED.

Rough Rations and Small Pay Satisfy the Peasant Conscript.

So little is known about the Russian soldier that an erroneous idea has taken root that the Czar's army represents quantity rather than quality, but experts are agreed that, with the exception of the German, the Russian army to-day is the best in Europe. Every Russian, on reaching the age of twenty-one, is liable to military service, and in this way the army is supplied with very nearly 1,000,000 recruits annually, chosen from 130,000,000 subjects.

Directly a conscript has been elected by ballot he is sent off to a depot a long distance away, and he knows that he will not see his home again for five years. He is served with warm clothing, and as he has probably been drawn from the peasant class this is found a great luxury. He then comes up for medical examination, the tallest men being chosen for the cavalry and the short-allowed to choose which branch of the army he will join, as is the case here.

For some weeks he is drilled almost all day, then he is passed into some regiment as a full-blown soldier, and begins to draw his pay as a private, which amounts to four cents a week.

HOW HE IS FED.

The amount of work he has to get through in a day never varies. He rises at six and attends prayers. Breakfast follows, and then he is drilled on and off till twelve o'clock when dinner follows. He is allowed to amuse himself till two, then a couple of hours' drill is followed by tea. Throughout the evening he attends classes in reading or writing, after which recreation is allowed till nine, when prayers are read or intoned by the whole regiment. The national anthem—the Russian National Anthem—was selected by the Emperor Nicholas, and is unique in being the only national hymn selected from those sent in in open competition—is then sung, and the Russian soldier's day's work is over.

The pay of four cents a week is not good, but as it is probably more than he would have earned by work in the fields the Russian Atkins does not grumble. His food, too, is better than he has been accustomed to. For breakfast he is given black bread; for dinner, potatoes, half a pound of meat, rye porridge, and sometimes boiled cabbage or cabbage soup. Cabbage is, perhaps, the favorite dish, and hundreds of tons are salted down for the use of the troops in winter. To wash down this mid-day meal the Russian soldier is provided with beer made from black bread. Tea and supper are much the same as breakfast, and consist almost entirely of black bread.

UNEDUCATED PEASANTS.

There are great difficulties to be overcome in training the men, owing to so many different races being represented among the conscripts. For instance, it often happens that a conscript is a German or a Pole and cannot understand Russian properly, least of all when it is uttered in slang by an instructor. The first thing to be done in this case is to teach him. Again, as the conscripts are nearly all peasants, 80 per cent. cannot write their own names, but when they leave the army they have had an excellent education, and, moreover, are acquainted with some trade which enables them to get occupation in civil life.

About April every year the greater portion of the Russian army goes into camp, and as this regulation is never altered, however inclement the weather may be, the sufferings of the men are often terrible, and many succumb to the cold. All through

MEN WHO OUGHT TO HAVE FAILED BUT DID NOT.

Some People Become Great in Spite of Everything They Can Do.

We all know the millionaire who works eighteen hours a day, gets up at half-past five, walks five miles before breakfast—a glass of milk and a rusk—and never has had time in his life to go to a theatre. We know him, and we do not love him. We know also that to tell a lazy boy to be frugal and industrious is as much use as to tell a paralytic to walk quicker says London Answers.

Are there examples the other way? Here's one. A popular Marylebone Court magistrate tells us in his new autobiography that at school and college he never did a stroke of work he was not obliged to, "grudged every minute not devoted to some form of amusement," and filled up his later career with "flirting, dancing, and riding." I remember hearing him call alcohol "a very rational and wholesome enjoyment" from the Bench.

President Loubet owes his position to his—with respect we say it—amability. With so many clever men aiming at the Presidency, it was decided to choose a safe jog-trot Government official, whose steady-going methods were a surprising success, as it happened.

Herbert Spencer was idle as a boy. De Blowitz, another great man, just dead, spent an objectless youth, and his celebrated contemporary—G. A. Sala—was extremely idle. Yet "application and study" are the secrets of getting on, according to Lord Goschen.

SIR HUMPHREY DAVY.

the scientist, attributed his success to his having "enjoyed so much idleness" at school. Newton was always at the bottom of the form.

There is something in the worst of us, pretty deep down, but still, it's there. Do you find your thoughts stray from your work? Edison was dismissed from post after post for dabbling in experiments and neglecting his duties. Are you fond of a "loaf"? The last Archbishop of Canterbury advised the boys of King's School "not to read too much," and many of them obeyed him conscientiously.

If it is true that procrastination is the thief of time, and that procrastinators deserve to fail, two of our most successful authors must be included in the category. Both Mr. Arthur Morrison, of "Tales of Mean Streets," and "Martin Hewitt, Investigator," fame, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs, whose "Many Cargoes" and other humorous nautical stories have provided mirth for thousands, confess that they always put off the writing of their books until the last possible moment, when printers are clamoring for copy. They say they can turn out better work by this method.

Practically none of our great generals passed the Staff College; but the two most dismal failures of late years were

HIGHLY EDUCATED.

"You can lead a man to the University," says Mr. Dooley, "but you can't make him think."

Of course, I do not argue that a boy should be taught laziness, disobedience, or other vices; it is seldom necessary, indeed. A famous cueist is remarkable for occasionally missing easy shots at billiards; but missing does not, therefore, constitute a great play.

Doctors finding anything abnormal during a post-mortem examination often inquire into the subject's past life and character. An asylum doctor tells me that an extraordinarily heavy brain he examined in this way belonged to a man remarkable as "the laziest ever known in his village." The man who first saw the newly discovered star in Perseus had to leave the Church on account of

city so long as it permitted thousands of its townspeople to live in misery.

At an expense of \$8,500,000 the city purchased about forty-five acres of slums and proceeded to transform an irregular strip, having an extreme length of about a mile. Starting at New street, one of the best business thoroughfares, it surveyed a broad road through the centre of its new and strange property. Having laid out new streets in every direction the municipality offered the frontage to those who were willing to build in consideration of seventy-five year leases. There was a demand from powerful interests that the leaseholds be extended to ninety-nine years, but Mr. Chamberlain was firm in his resolve that Birmingham should come into full possession of its reward at the end of the shorter term. He insisted that it would be possible to rent every square foot of the land on the terms specified and his judgment was accurate. He also predicted that the average annual charge against the taxes would not exceed \$60,000. This would meet the interest on the bonds and make up the deficit after allowing for rents and other revenues. In brief he estimated that the eventual cost of the investment would not exceed \$4,500,000.

The scheme has been greatly enlarged since its inception, but when the last payment is made in 1950, Birmingham will own in fee simply the most valuable tract of real estate in the world, and the price paid will fall below that set by the "boy mayor," who has a chance to live to see the partial fruition of his "audacious sagacity." If offered for sale in the open market to-day the former slum hole would realize \$15,000,000. Its improvement did more than any one thing to make Birmingham the "Metropolis of the Midland Counties." It is no exaggeration to assert that the decision of the council of 1875 had the direct effect of doubling the value of every square foot of land in the business district, and it would be impossible to put a money value on the blessings which have come with a lowered death rate, diminished crime, an aroused local pride and the prestige which comes from a great campaign valiantly and successfully pushed to success.

Possibly this may help to explain why Joseph Chamberlain recently carried a Birmingham election by an unprecedented majority.

REPUBLIC OF JUVENILES.

Just outside the village of Freeville, in the State of New York, there flourishes a young republic. It is composed of about 500 boys and girls between the ages of twelve and twenty-one. This "republic within a republic" is called the George Junior Republic. It was established by Mr. William R. George, an enthusiastic young Sunday-school worker and missionary along the poor boys and girls of the city of New York. It is not an institution or a charity organization, but a free republic where the young citizens make their own laws and execute them, where there are a gaol and a school, policemen and judges and juries, a president and a congress, hotels and restaurants, high priced and low priced.

CURIOUS SNOWFALL.

A curious instance of the formation of artificial snow was witnessed in the town of Agen, in France, recently. A fire broke out in a sawmill when the temperature was ten degrees below freezing point. The water thrown upon the fire was instantly vaporized, and, rising in the cold, dry air, was immediately condensed and fell as snow. What with bright starlight and a strong north-west wind blowing, the whirling snow above and the raging fire below, a brilliant spectacle was presented.

the two are thus united there is a peculiar tendency to take on every form of disease.

The gouty constitution is usually found in people of robust frame, with all their muscular parts well developed. The heart is strong and vigorous, and, the blood-vessels being well filled, the circulation is carried on at high pressure. The nervous system is not very easily unbinged; neither is it disturbed by the hundred-and-one trifles which so readily upset other people. In this type we find a fairly large appetite, and the digestive powers being remarkably good, a considerable amount of food is disposed of without any apparent discomfort.

Beyond occasional slight disturbances, the gouty person gets on fairly well till he reaches middle life; but when this critical period is attained, he usually reaps the fruits of his earlier years. The excesses in both liquid and solid food have stored up accumulations, and he now reaps the harvest. A day comes along when the characteristic climax bursts like a thunderstorm, and everybody about him is alive to the fact that he has reached a crisis in his history.

WEAKNESS AND GOOD LOOKS.

Another, and a very common type, is that now known as the tubercular constitution, but formerly designated "scrofulous." These individuals inherit a low degree of vitality, every organ of the body being more or less in an unhealthy condition. Their powers of digestion are extremely poor, and their circulation is always feeble; consequently, the work of nutrition is but indifferently performed, and every portion of the body is badly nourished.

It is evident that such a state of things must render these people more than usually susceptible to an attack of consumption—or, in fact, any other disease which may chance to cross their path. It is remarkable that with such a debilitated system the features are generally very attractive, the intellect is always bright, and the face wears a look of animation and intelligence. Most of the young people of this constitution are clever beyond their years; and, though liable to die off at an early age, they are just those children with whom we are most loth to part. They usually have chests which are abnormally flat in front, and all the muscular structures are flabby and lacking in tone.

Now, given one of these types of constitution, is it not easy to see how, in various ways, it may be modified by habit, by age, by surroundings, and by disease?

TO CONQUER HEREDITY.

Whatever may have been its original character, we see instances every day of how greatly it may be affected by moral control on the one hand, and by reckless self-indulgence on the other.

Therefore, by strengthening the nervous system, and generally improving the quality of the blood, the inherited constitution may be considerably improved, and put into a stronger and healthier condition. Of course, such a work requires time and patience, yet it frequently is accomplished; and no one, however delicate, need sit down in despair.

A person who is what he considers to be delicate, by the practice of carefulness, regularity, and self-denial, may reach a good ripe age; while another, who is healthy and robust, by playing havoc with his constitution, may tumble into a premature grave.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Every day in the week, year in and year out, forty-two railway employees are killed or injured. That works out at the rate of nearly two per hour. According to the returns furnished by the railway companies to the British Board of Trade, 150,000 railway employees are killed or injured in England every ten years.

moreover, are acquainted with some trade which enables them to get occupation in civil life.

About April every year the greater portion of the Russian army goes into camp, and as this regulation is never altered, however inclement the weather may be, the sufferings of the men are often terrible, and many succumb to the cold. All through the summer they are at work marching and manoeuvring, and they return to barracks in the early autumn. Very often they are sent to a barren district, and made to erect their own huts before nightfall or sleep on the ground. At the manoeuvres last autumn an army of 8,000 men built their own huts in half a day.

MEN LIKE DANCING.

The Russian soldier has not many recreations. He does not care for reading even when he can read. Practically speaking he has only one hobby, and that is music. Every regiment has its band, consisting of cymbal and banjo players, and the duty of every recruit is to learn to dance and sing. Dancing matches are frequently held between one regiment and another, the best dancers being the heroes of their respective barrack rooms.

No army in Europe is worked so hard as the Russian, and none so badly paid; but, for all that, the Russian Atkins is a magnificent fighting man. Altogether the Czar has five millions like these, and they cost him, everything included, \$165 per head per annum.

LITTLE THOUGHTS.

The best kind of love is love of our kind.

He who has no foes is no friend to himself.

The trifling man never attends to the great trifles.

Disappointment is not a sufficient reason for discouragement.

Be satisfied with yourself if you will; but do not be self-satisfied.

All things come to those who leave off waiting and go after them.

The claims to wisdom of all owls and most men rest upon their looks.

Good qualities, like good steel knives, grow dull of edge unless they are used.

Many a man who is offered the chance of a lifetime for a mere song cannot sing.

Your grip on success depends largely on the other things you are willing to let go.

When a man sets popularity before his eyes he is likely to let principle out of his heart.

If we had no failings ourselves, we should not take so much pleasure in finding out those of others.

WHY SOME FOLKS ARE POOR.

They do not keep account of their expenditure.

They reverse the maxim, "Duty before pleasure."

They have too many and too expensive amusements.

They try to do what others expect of them, not what they can afford.

They do not think it worth while to put contracts or agreements in writing.

They prefer to incur debt rather than to do work which they consider beneath them.

They risk all their eggs in one basket when they are not in a position to watch or control it.

They think it will be time enough to begin to save for a rainy day when the rainy day comes.

They have not been able to make much in the business they understand best, but have thought that they could make a fortune by investing in something they know nothing about.

Husband—"When I see all these bills I am tired of life. Do you think the time will ever come when we shall be out of debt?" Wife (cheerfully)—"Why not, darling? You know that you are carrying an exceptionally large life insurance."

Doctors naming anything abnormal during a post-mortem examination often inquire into the subject's past life and character. An asylum doctor tells me that an extraordinarily heavy brain he examined in this way belonged to a man remarkable as "the laziest ever known in his village." The man who first saw the newly discovered star in Perseus had to leave the Church on account of defective eyesight!

Let me give a personal experience. At school I sat beside a boy who was not only dull at books, but a duffer—not to say a molly-coddle—at games. I never knew him run a yard or kick a football. Well, he is now one of the most promising of our younger officers. He did a deed of incredible pluck in the Chitral War—in fact, was the hero of the campaign, and interviewed and photographed by the London papers on his return. Mark Twain is a fairly well-known man. His advice is: "To succeed in life, avoid my example."

BULLFIGHTERS GORED.

Madrid Arena Witnesses a Change in Programme.

An exceptional and sensational bull fight was held recently in the Madrid arena. Six bulls were to be fought by the two renowned matadors, Algabeno and Lagartijo, and the arena was crowded with gay spectators, the ladies draped in their Manila shawls, or else wearing the romantic white mantilla, among whose silk lace-work and the owner's ebony hair nestled red and white carnations.

The first bull was slaughtered according to bull ring laws; the second started his short career by killing several horses, and without a moment's notice pitched Lagartijo three yards high in the air, having caught him in the calf of the right leg. The matador refused to leave the arena, though the blood was trickling down on the dry sand; he therefore remained sword in hand to kill the animal.

He did so with a mortal thrust that brought forth a storm of applause; but unluckily he was caught by the dying bull's last frantic efforts, and tossed up in the air, his time having been damaged again by the bull's horns. Senseless he was carried away by his team, and the carnage continued, Algabeno having now to kill the remaining four bulls.

The third bull now came out from its cave—a determined, rushing brute. He was met by the renowned torero, who threw him the red cape, and for a few moments played nimbly, when suddenly he was tossed in the air, and then fell down, again before the aggravated animal, who lowered his head, and pierced Algabeno's neck with his needle-pointed horns. One of the team pulled the beast by the tail, the rest threw capes, one of which managed to distract the bull. Then Algabeno was lifted away.

Both matadors were wounded, and no one was present to kill the remaining four bulls. Such a carnage had rarely been seen in Spain, and many of the spectators were so disgusted at the sight of so much human blood that they left the arena.

Lagartijo, the first matador wounded, is not dangerously ill, but is incapacitated for several months. Very little hope, however, is entertained of Algabeno's recovery, and, as he is the hero of the public, the Madrid populace are as excited as if it were the king himself who was dying.

"He boasts that he is a confirmed bachelor." "Perhaps he makes a virtue of necessity." "Perhaps, and yet, necessity may be its own reward."

"His wife must be the worst house-keeper in the world." "Why so?" "Why, her husband stated publicly that there wasn't a day in the year he wasn't perfectly comfortable at home!"

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Don't wait until the last minute to select your spring suit.

Select it now when you have lots of time.

The range is larger and all sizes are here.

We sell the best Ready to wear Clothing made in Canada

Men's Suits from \$3.50 to \$14.
Boys' Suits from \$2.00 to \$ 8.

When you require Men's or Boys' Clothing, come and see our stock.

J. L. BOYES.

DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class.

Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

FARMERS are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grist also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain purchased at the Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE,

Coming to Napanee

DR. Elmer J. Lake, Kingston, Ont. Specialist at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1884 to 1897, will be at the

Campbell House, Napanee, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Every Other Wednesday,

(until further notice) for consultation and treatment of EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, and SKIN BLEMISHES.

HAIR MOLES, WARTS, BIRTHMARKS, etc., removed permanently. Eyes examined and fitted with glasses by electricity and latest ophthalmic instruments used in largest hospitals in New York City.

NEXT VISIT—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8TH.

Wedding and Birthday Gifts.

The wedding season is coming on. We have an endless variety of new high class

BIG SHOE SALE

Having received instructions from headquarters to put on sale the balance of the Wadsworth Bankrupt Stock and all odds and ends in Boots and Shoes in the store, we will start **FRIDAY MORNING**, to clear them all out at a big reduction.



60 Pairs of Men's \$3.50 Boots for \$2.00

Made by Geo. A. Slater and J. & T. Bell.

20 Pairs of Men's \$3.00 Enamel Boots for \$1.50

80 Pairs of Ladies' \$3.00 Boots for \$2.00.

Nearly all J. & T. Bell's make.

Our Tables and Racks are full of Bargains for Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

HAM AND EGGS

A few nice Smoked Hams,
And some new laid Eggs.

Try the New Coffee

Ubero Brand, best in the market.
Sold only by

JOY & PERRY.

BAY OF QUINTE CONFERENCE.

The Bay of Quinte Conference began its 21st session at Peterboro on June 1st. There were about one hundred delegates present. Rev. J. McIntyre is transferred to Manitoba conference with a view to the pastorate of Brandon, and Rev. W. H. Emsley, of Brandon, enters this Conference.

Rev. S. T. Bartlett spoke on the practical issues in Sunday School work. By logical massing of statistics he showed an absolute decrease of scholars. To stop this he would have better pastoral care of the children. If, also, there were more thorough official oversight, if, for example, there were a revival of the district Sunday school convention, there would be a different report soon.

The Stationing Committee handed out the following as the first draft of stations: Belleville district—Belleville Centre, J. P. Wilson; Tabernacle, George Brown; Belleville West, R. H. Leitch; Sydney, Daniel Williams; Bayside, Wm. V. Sexsmith; Foxboro, Christopher L. Thompson; Plainfield, F. W. White; Cannifton, Wm. D. P. Wilson; Shannonville, William Coombe; Melrose, Simon Crook-shanks.

Napanee district—Napanee East, W. H. Emsley; Napanee West, J. R. Real; Deseronto, S. T. Bartlett; Morven, William S. P. Boyce; Newburgh, John F. Meas, one wanted; Camden East, Joseph H. Chant, superannuated; Odessa, Geo. W. McColl; Bath, Hamilton S. Spence; Adolphustown, W. H. Buckler; Bay, W. Down; Napanee, Selby R. Duke; Wilton, R. A. Whattam; Yarker, E. Farnsworth. Picton district—Picton, First, J. J. Rae; Picton, Main street, S. C. Moore; Bloom-

Hammocks.

Large assortment to choose from at
BOYLE & SON.

In the British House of Commons Mr. Devlin will ask if Canada was asked but declined to contribute to the navy.

The members of Court Lennox I.O.F. Napanee will attend Divine Service at Deseronto on Sunday with the members of Court Quinte, Deseronto.

The Western Methodist base ball team will play a match with the team from the Eastern church on Friday evening June 10th. The game will be played on the field north of Mrs. A. McNeill's, and will commence about 6 p.m.

Mr. A. C. Madden, a native of Newburg died at his home in Belleville on May 27th, Deceased was in his 77th year. For the past 30 years he had resided in Belleville. He was a Methodist and a Liberal. A widow, one son and three daughters survive.

PARKER FOUNTAIN PEN,

at POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE

Election of Officers.

At the regular meeting of Argyle Lodge, No. 212, on Thursday evening, May 26th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

F. S. Scott, J. P. G.
I. P. Huffman, N. G.
Fred Edgar, V. G.
F. H. Carson, R. S.
S. Hawley, P. S.
A. Wagar, Treas.

Representatives to Grand Lodge—Messrs Amos Cronk and Styles G. Hawley.
NAPANEE LODGE No 86.

At the regular meeting of Napanee Lodge, No. 86 I.O.O.F., on Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

G. F. Rutnan, J.P.G.
Ralph S. Ham, N.G.
Geo. Saunders, V.G.
Fred J. Vanaelstine, R. S.
E. McLaughlin, P.S.
G. B. Joy, Treasurer.

Grand Lodge representatives—G. F. Rutnan, and R. Dickinson.
District lodge representatives—W. B. Grieve, and S. Vanaelstine.

Obituary.

Mr. John Robert Gospel, of Camden East, Ontario, Canada, was buried in the cemetery adjoining St. Luke's church, Camden East with the impressive cere-

T. B. Wallace is selling 2 lbs. Best Whiting 5c.
2 lbs. Sal Soda 5c., 3 tins Gillet's Dye 25c, 3 packages any kind of Dye 25c, best Lawn Grass Seed 25c lb., White Dutch Clover 30c. lb. Alabastine 25c and 40c package, Kalsomine 25c, and all kinds of Paints, Varnishes, Shellacs, Floor Paints, Bug-gy Paints; Chair Paints of
The Best Quality at Right Prices.
Red Cross Drug Store.

Close's Mills are now grinding every day.
JAS. A. CLOSE.

A meeting of the W.O.T.U., will be held in the Eastern Methodist church vestry, Tuesday June 7th, at 8 o'clock.

L. ANDERSON, Sec.

Parties wishing to visit Ringling Bros. circus at Belleville on Saturday can take the B. Q. R. to Deseronto, and then the steamer Armenia to Belleville. The B. of Q. train leaves Napanee at 6.30 a.m. Fare for round trip 50c.

ALL THE LATEST MAGAZINES,
at POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE

FAIR VIEW.

The rain did a lot of good to pasture and meadows.

Marcus Husband attended his uncle's funeral, last week, at Newburgh.

Samuel Shannon was a recent visitor at John Loucks'.

Mrs. Switzer spent a few days with her daughter, Mrs. A. D. Snider.
Robert Bartley traded horses with Frank Marsh.

George Close spent a couple of days visiting his uncle, John Bennett.

Mrs. Frank Mowers was a recent visitor at Mr. Husband's.

Lawn Mowers from \$2.25 to \$8 50 at
BOYLE & SON.

CENTREVILLE.

Farmers are about through planting. Grain and meadows never looked better at this season of the year.

Anson Dennison has finished cutting shingles.

Thos. McGill, on the sick list for a few days, is now convalescent.

R. Milligan has his new dwelling nearly completed. J. M. Loohhead is also having his house repainted.

A number from this part intend going to the circus at Kingston on Friday.

Andrew O'Connor, Watertown N.Y., and Alex O'Connor, Kingston, were visitors here for a couple of days during the past week.

There is an enormous amount of milk received at the cheese factory here daily.

A good deal of building and repairing is going on here at present.

Eggs Wanted.

We will give the highest prices cash or trade for all the eggs we can get so bring them along to

WALES' GREY LION GROCERY.

Buffalo Moths

—AND—

Bed Bugs

cannot live where our

Bug Exterminator is used
25c a Bottle

at The Red Cross Drug Store

BELLROCK.

The weather is cool again here this week with light frost at night.

Business is booming at the cheese factory with Mr. S. Anderson, of Selby in charge.

Mr. Fred Carr took a trip to Hamilton recently to purchase a new engine to run his threshing and sawing machine.

The banks of the outlet of Mud Lake are breaking away to such an extent that some portions have floated down the creek as far as the long bridge.

Rathbun Co's men will have some difficulty in clearing the river so as to get the

Birthday Gifts.

The wedding season is coming on. We have an endless variety of new high class goods to select gifts from

Cut Glass
Sterling Silver
Fancy Clocks
Fancy Chinaware
Art Vases

Also the staple lines, knives, forks and spoons.
You can supply your wants from our stock.

F. W. SMITH & BRO.,

Napanee Jewellery Store.

At The Plaza

BARBER SHOP and
CIGAR STORE.

Your Custom Solicited.

Tel. 89. **A. WILLIS.**

All kinds of rims, spokes, bent poles, shafts &c for sale at

GREY LION HARDWARE.

Mr. Rendell Snell has been appointed license inspector for North Hastings in the place of Dr. Faulkner, resigned.

The township of Ernestown is to submit a by-law to the ratepayers to grant a loan of \$20,000 to the Ontario Electric Railway.

A wreck occurred on the G.T.R. at Collins' Bay on Saturday morning. Some cars of a freight train were over-turned and considerably wrecked.

Meers. McCoy & Milford, Napanee's local contractors, have secured a contract on the Electric power canal at St. Catharines.

The council of Deseronto offers a reward of \$25 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person guilty of poisoning dogs in that town.

R. S. Richardson, so long known in connection with the B. of Q. railway as conductor, has accepted a position on the C.P.R. railway, with head-quarters at Smith's Falls.

WOOL. WOOL,
WOOL.

We wish everyone, especially our OLD CUSTOMERS, who have Wool to sell, to NOTE the FACT that we are in the market

This Year,
Cash or Trade.

We expect to be in our store, Smith's Old Jewellery Stand, Grange Block in about 10 days. Our stock will be replete in all the lines usually carried, and in addition thereto

Scotch and English Tweeds,
Plain and Fancy Worsteds,
Men's Furnishings, &c.

New and Up-to-Date Goods.

Lonsdale Woolen Mills.

Meers, the water; Colborne, James; Geo. H. Chant, superannuated; Odessa, Geo. W. McColl; Bath, Hamilton S. Spence; Adolphustown, W. H. Buckler; Bay, W. Down; Napanee, Selby R. Duke; Wilton, R. A. Whattam; Yarker, E. Farnsworth. Picton district—Picton, First, J. J. Rae; Picton, Main street, S. C. Moore; Bloomfield, Alfred L. Brown; Wellington, John A. McCamus; Concession, J. M. Whyte; Carrying Place, Charles Adams; Rednersville, Robert M. Pope; Ameliasburg, T. Brown; Hollowell, Thomas H. P. Anderson; Demorestville, W. Pomeroy Rogers; Northport, C. U. DeMille; Cherryville, Charles M. Coon; Point Traverse, Isaac Snell; Cressy, Montague W. Leigh.

Tamworth district—Tamworth, Wm. H. Adams; Enterprise, R. Allen; Robin and Marlbank, Thos. Barnes; Marlbank, Arden Archibald, C. Hufmann; Mountain Grove, W. Herbert Clarke; Plevna, one wanted; Vennacher, G. C. C. Flinton; Henry C. Garbutt; Cloyne, T. K. McDonald.

Madoc district—Madoc, A. J. H. Striker; Tweed, John W. Totten.

MR. DEROCHE NOMINATED

Tweed June 1.—A largely attended and thoroughly representative meeting of the Liberals of East Hastings was held here this afternoon for the purpose of selecting a candidate to contest the riding at the next Dominion election. Mr. W. Cross, President of the East Hastings Liberal Association, occupied the chair, and made few introductory remarks.

The choice of the candidate was by delegates from the various parts of the riding, of whom there were 135 present. Before calling for nominations it was resolved that the meeting pledge itself to support un-animously the candidate who received the largest number of votes. Five candidates were nominated: Messrs Jas. St. Clare, Hungerford; Geo. E. Deroche, Deseronto; P. P. Clarke, Stoco; J. K. McCargar, Thurlow, and J. C. Dale, Madoc.

The last three immediately withdrew, and the delegates then voted for their choice of the remaining two. Mr. Deroche receiving 78 votes, and Mr. Clare 57. The announcement of the result of the ballot was received with enthusiastic cheers by the convention, and Mr. Clare immediately rose to his feet and moved that the nomination be made unanimous. His motion was seconded and carried without a dissenting voice.

The meeting was brought to a close with cheers for the candidate, the Laurier Government and the King.

Mr. Deroche, rising to acknowledge the honor which had been conferred upon him was very warmly received. He felt confident that he would have the unanimous support of the Liberals of the riding, and it was a great pleasure to him to feel that Mr. Clare, who had polled so many votes of the delegates, felt just as warm towards him and would be as enthusiastic in his support as would those who had voted for him as candidate. He had hesitated considerably on account of his youth as to whether he should accept the nomination, but he had thought of Mr. George D. Grant, three years his junior, who had not only the nerve to oppose Hon. Geo. E. Foster, but the energy to defeat him; also of Hon. Clifford Sifton, not many years his senior, at the head of a department of State, controlling it more efficiently than it had ever been controlled, before and of other youthful members of Parliament, and he had been moved to feel that he should not prevent his name from going to the convention as a candidate. He deemed it a very great honor to be chosen as the candidate, and whether elected or not to be a supporter of a Government that had such a record as the Laurier Administration in reducing taxation and the public debt and in increasing the foreign trade of the country. He would enter the contest with all energy, and he felt confident that the Liberals of East Hastings would do everything possible to return a supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, one of the greatest statesmen the world has ever known, truly a wonderful man, truly a wonderful leader, who has truly a wonderful Government.

Mr. George E. Deroche is a son of the late Edward A. Deroche, of Napanee, one of the old stalwarts of the Liberal party in Lennox and Addington, and also a nephew of H. M. Deroche, K. C. and W. P. Deroche. He was educated at Newburgh High School and studied law at the office of Deroche & Madden until he entered the Law School at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, where he graduated with honors in 1895, and since then has been practicing law at Deseronto. Mr. Deroche's many friends in Lennox and Addington wish him success in the coming campaign.

The County Council meets on Tuesday next, June 7th, at 2 p.m.

District lodge representatives—W. B. Grieve, and S. Vanaalstine.

Obituary.

Mr. John Robert Gospel, of Camden East, Ontario, Canada, was buried in the cemetery adjoining St. Luke's church, Camden East, with the impressive ceremonial of the church of England, Monday, May 30th, 1904. The usual burial office was said, and a sermon preached by the Rector, the Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe, B.C.L., and in addition three of the deceased favorite hymns were sung by the choir,—184 A & M, 264 A & M, 438 A & M. The pall bearers were Geo. E. Hinch, Cyrus Edgar, W. Smith, Robert Lewis, Robert Coulter, James Skinner. Mr. Gospel was born in Bridlington, Yorkshire, England, and was 44 years of age. His aged mother is still alive in England and three sisters, Mrs. W. Brown, Driffield, Yorkshire, Mrs. Turner, Rovensthorpe, Yorkshire, and Mrs. A. H. Stott, Bridlington, Yorkshire, a brother predeceased him in Australia. Mr. Gospel died from Tuberculosis and has been a sufferer on and off for the past five years. He was a brother-in-law to Mrs. William Sutton, of Newburgh, Ontario, and Mrs. D. A. Vallean, of Napanee, Ontario. Mrs. Gospel has nursed her husband most faithfully through his long and trying illness and has the deepest sympathy of all in the neighborhood with her in her great trial.



A Sight To Behold

Is Everything, provided your Eyes are adequate to the task of looking at it.

If there are things difficult for you to see, your eyes need the assistance of Glasses. We have the best, and fit them scientifically.

—TESTING FREE.—

F. CHINNECK'S Jewellery Store.



Light Summer Clothing

NEW PATTERNS
and NEW STYLES,

At Prices \$5.00, \$7.00, and \$10.00 a Suit.

It will pay you to see our Clothing before you purchase.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

recently to purchase a new engine to run his thrasher and sawing machine.

The banks of the outlet of Mud Lake are breaking away to such an extent that some portions have floated down the creek as far as the long bridge.

Rathbun Co's men will have some difficulty in clearing the river so as to get their drive of logs through.

Mrs. Frank Amey spent a few days of last week at Murvale visiting her brother Mr. Chas. Gonu.

A little girl has come to brighten the home of Jas. Sagniff jr. and also a young son at Mr. P. Martin's.

Visitors: Miss Maud Pomeroy spent Saturday and Sunday at her home here; Mr. Chas. G. and Miss Edith Yorke, of Verona at J. Pomeroy's; Miss Agnes Clark at Frank Clark's; Miss Blanche Yorke, of Tamworth at Jas. York's; Mrs. J. M. Taylor, of Deseronto, at D. L. Amey's; Miss Finn, of Wilkinson, at W. Brook's.

International stock food, poultry food and heave cure, **MADOLE & WILSON.**

A full supply of flour, Cream of the west, 1 car of victor and corn oil food. A large stock of all kinds of cereal foods, which will be sold at cost price. Bibby's cream equivalent oil cake. Flaxseed for calves. A full stock of shorts. Groceries, one price to all. **E. LOYST.**

ANOTHER SHIPMENT
—OF THAT—

IMPORTED
CASTILE SOAP

received at

The Red Cross Drug Store

The Best Soap that you can buy
NO PERFUME of any kind just
PURE SOAP.

T. B. Wallace.

NEWBURGH.

The B. of Q. railway train, No. 6, going south, last evening, was detained here for half an hour, by a coupling breaking.

The farmers are all smiling at this lovely growing weather.

At the Methodist church on Sunday evening, Mr. Mott sang two solos, "The Last Amen" being sung with great effect. In his last solo he was assisted by the choir. Mr. Mott left on Monday to assume his new duties in Toronto.

Mr. Hedleigh, Mr. Mott's successor, on the N.H.S. staff, with Mrs. Hedleigh, arrived on Saturday evening from Sudbury.

Our second junior team defeated the Camden East youngsters here, at baseball on Saturday by twenty to seven.

Fraser Paul is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shorey are visiting their daughter, Mrs. James Benn, Richmond.

The assembly in Finkle's hall on Friday evening was a great success.

Miss McDonald, Yarker, is visiting Mrs. L. Fitzmartin.

Miss Florence Johnston, Napanee, spent Sunday at Dr. Beeman's.

Miss Elda Haight attending the N.H.S., has returned to her home in Canifon.

There will be no service in the Methodist church owing to the ministers being at conference.

The young son of Robert Sweet that died of diphtheria at Strathcona on Sunday was buried here.

Rev. F. D. Woodcock, Brookville, was renewing old acquaintances in town on Saturday.

Quite a few are going down to the circus on Friday.

Screen doors and windows, handsome designs. **MADOLE & WILSON.**

Ramsay's
Mixed Paints

Give Good Satisfaction

1 Gallon covers
360 Square Feet

For sale only at The Red Cross Drug Store.

T. B. WALLACE, Phm, B.

Eggs for Hatching.

Buff Wyandottes and White Rocks, fancy fowls. \$1.03 per setting. Enquire of
A. E. PAUL,
East Ward Book Store.

Pay Your Taxes.

Take notice that all unpaid taxes must be paid at once as the Collector's roll must be returned. Wm. RANKIN, Collector.

Police Office, Town Hall. 23b.

East End Barber Shop.

is the best place in town for a first-class shave or an up-to-date hair cut. We also carry a good stock of cigars and cigarettes. We aim to please our customers. Give us a call.
J. N. OSBORNE Prop.
Agent for illustrated Buffalo Times.

Grand Picnic.

A grand picnic will be held at Kingsford, in Mr. John McAlaster's Grove, north of Kingsford Church, on Wednesday, June 15th, 1904, commencing at one o'clock. Programme: speeches by Prominent men, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Refreshment stand, a good platform. Tea served from 4 to 6 o'clock. Tickets, 25c, Children, 15c.

A Correction.

In last weeks issue we stated in the Picton Victoria Day celebration news that Mr. Chas. Hambly had to drop out of the 2.20 race owing to his horse kicking and breaking the wheel of his sulky. Mr. Hambly tells us that he was run into and his wheel broken, and that was the reason he had to withdraw. He says his horse was never known to kick. We make the correction willingly as we would not wish to convey the impression that Mr. Hambly's horse is vicious, when the facts are otherwise.

Improvements

During the past year the real estate on the south side of the river has been greatly improved, particularly in the eastern section. The large number of recently repaired and repainted residences, and those in the course of construction, give the locality an appearance of prosperity quite distinct from that which it presented a year or so ago. Mr. S. Houck has just completed an addition to his property, which not only adds to its appearance but enhances its value. Mr. Peter Dafoe also has a new frame house under construction.

Deseronto Board Of Trade.

A meeting of the Deseronto Board of Trade was held on Thursday of last week. The officers of last year were elected by acclamation: President, Patrick Slavin; vice-president, Amos A. Richardson; secretary, Henry R. Bedford; treasurer, Alton G. Bogart. Councillors, John Dalton, Frederick J. Frost, William H. Stafford, Wilbert Woodcock, Frank B. Gaylord, Richard Lawson, Charles J. Adams, John Harvey, Robert Miller, James M. Oliver, William J. McMicking, James Fairbairn and J. P. Ashworth. The members of the transportation committee are: John Dalton, Elias Armitage and William H. Stafford.

Violet Church Re-Opening.

The re-opening exercises of the Violet Methodist church will be held June 12th and 13th. The sermons on Sunday will be preached by the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, R.A., B.D., of Sydenham street church, Kingston, at 2.30 and 7.30 p.m. It is expected that the Wilton choir will assist with the music. Freewill offerings at both services. On Monday night the Rev. Eder Crummy, B.Sc., of Brock street church, Kingston, will deliver an appropriate address. Mr. Crummy is one of Canada's best speakers. The Eastern Methodist choir of Napanee, is expected to furnish the music. Ice Cream and cake will be served by the Violet Ladies. Admission 25 cents. You are cordially invited to Violet on this occasion.


Drowned Himself.

Thomas Rogers deliberately committed suicide by drowning himself in the bay at Belleville, on Friday last. He went out in a boat, out of which he got, held it for a moment, then pushed it from him and sank. The body was recovered. Deceased seemingly a man of good class, had evidently been drinking hard. He was a released convict who had been detained at the Police cell, Kingston, Tuesday night previous, when he asked to be directed to the lake where he might end his life. His mind was somewhat unbalanced. He was detained for a day or two and then released.

MADILL BROS.

Priestley's Summer Dress Fabrics

We are right on the threshold of warm weather now. Are you ready? We have a large assortment of novelty weaves in the light Wools and Silk and Wool Fabrics, the correct materials for summer suits this year. Also we wish you to look at our ARMURES, CANVAS CLOTH, and LUSTRES when you think of your summer outing garments.



The Latest Creation in
DRESS GOODS

IS

**Priestley's
Voile**

The richness of quality of this production is unexcelled —It will make the daintiest evening or afternoon costume, over silk lining.

Priestley's Silk Grenadine.

A rich silk open work material for summer wear, plain and ribbon striped effects, double width, makes a beautiful costume over silk, satin, spun glass or mercerized sultanas.

Per yard..... **1.00 to 3.00**

Silk Messaline de Chine

A beautiful soft clinging material, firm even weave. A full range of dainty new shades. An ideal fabric for stylish costumes for evening or reception wear, 45 inches wide.

Per yard..... **1.75**

PRIESTLEY'S MOHAIR SICILIAN.

A special value in 42 inch Mohair Sicilian, the popular suiting this season, similar to brilliantine, but of heavier cloth and of coarser weave. Mohair fabrics are especially adapted for the spring and summer season as they are light and cool, shed dust and wear well. Per yard 40c, 50c, 75c and **1.00**

PRIESTLEY'S MOHAIR de CHINE.

A new weave with splendid wearing qualities, a rich lustrous black. Made of Mohair and fine Botany Wool, sheds the dust and is uncrushable. Correct weight for shirt waist suits, dresses separate skirts and waists. Also suitable for plaiting, 44 inches wide. Per yard 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25 and **1.50**

OTHER NOVELTIES in Priestley's Dress Fabrics are:—PANAMA CANVAS, CANVAS TWINES, ETAMINES, TWINE VOILES, etc., all pure wool in the leading shades from 50c. to **1.50**

300 YARDS WATER MOREEN SKIRTING To be cleared at 10c., Saturday, June 11th.

This is a bona fide bargain—300 yards Water Moreen Skirting, 33 inches wide, black ground with fancy colored satin stripes. Sold in the regular way 12½c. to 15c. While it lasts on SATURDAY, JUNE 11th..... **10 Cents.**

Women's Pretty Print Wrappers.

About a hundred in the offering, real nice styles for house wear. Wide full skirt with deep flounce, trimming of washable braids. They come in pale

Remnant Sale Day Friday, June 3rd.

RUG DEPARTMENT.

Administer Carpet Squares in floral, Oriental, and Conventional de-

Silk Waists.

Another shipment of those popular Japanese silk waists just arrived, plain white and black only, each \$3.00.

bank. The body was recovered. Deceased seemingly a man of good class, had evidently been drinking hard. He was a released convict who had been detained at the Police cell, Kingston, Tuesday night previous, when he asked to be directed to the lake where he might end his life. His mind was somewhat unbalanced. He was detained for a day or two and then released. He was bound to commit suicide. At Belleville he was under the influence of liquor. His deed of self-destruction was witnessed by two boys, but the man was brought out of the water too late.

Team of Horses Drowned.

Between the hours of twelve and one o'clock Friday noon a team of horses owned by Mr. Hugh Henderson, who resides on the Belleville road, ran away, and falling into the canal were drowned. Mr. Henderson was loading lumber at Embury's mill, when his team became frightened at another wagon coming up from the big mill. His son was holding the team at the time but they got away from him. The team ran east along the road south of the canal until they came to the falls. They then turned north and attempted to cross the canal where there is only a small board walk, and falling into the water were drowned. There is only about five or six feet of water at this point, but as the rear end of the wagon remained on the embankment, the tongue of the wagon went to the bottom and held the team down. Assistance was quickly at hand and the horses pulled out. One of them was alive when rescued, but died shortly after. One of the team was only three years old, while the other was about twelve or thirteen.

TOMMY ATKIN'S INCREASE.

The following verses appear in The Military Gazette in connection with the increase in pay to the men of Canada's permanent force:

From forty cents to seventy-five!
Now let the lassies look alive,
Send in their applications soon
To share Tom Atkins' honeymoon.

For married now he soon will be,
With seventy-five and house rent free,
While Bartlett's coal fills up the bin,
And Kimmerley's rations rolling in.

There's J. F. Smith's prime western meat,
Garrett's bread comes down the street,
While Hooper's oil dispels the gloom
With blazing lamps in every room.

Tom Atkin's now can pay his way
Enjoy a concert or a play
Can go and take his girl along
And hold his head up in the throng.

He's better paid and better fed
Thus more contented looks ahead,
And sees at length when old and grey,
A pension for the "rainy day."

Oh, ye who would a warrior be,
Or warrior's wife even list to me,
Tom Atkin's stands a man to day
With better rations, better pay.

From forty cents to seventy-five!
Now let Tom Atkin's live and thrive,
Throw out his chest erect his head,
He dines with butter on his bread.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN

In the death of Mrs. Brant, on Sunday, May 15th, at her son's residence, near Croyden, the community lost one of its oldest and most respected pillars. Deceased was ninety-one years old and had lived to see the fifth generation. Mary Dowling was a native of Wicklow, Ireland, and came to this country in 1830 with her parents and a large family of brothers and sisters, settling in the township of Camden, near Centerville. She was married in 1833 to Malaya Brant, of French descent, and took up house-keeping on lot 15 in the ninth concession, where she ever since lived. Deceased raised a family of eleven children, all of whom are living, and are married and have families. Her demise and that of her husband's seventeen years ago, are the only deaths in the family or on the farm. Her family are Robert, the eldest, of Wallaceburg, Ont.; Michael, Jacob, and Elizabeth (Mrs. Richard McDonald), of Deseronto; Edward, Joseph, Rosella (Mrs. Andrew Donevan), Theresa, (Mrs. John Powers), and Rachael (Mrs. Thomas Wheelan), of Owosso, Mich.; Levi, near Erinsville; William, the youngest, on the homestead, with whom she spent her declining years. This remarkable woman leaves also fifty-seven grand-children, forty-six great grand-children and one great-great-grandchild. Her funeral, to the Roman Catholic church, was very largely attended. Her pall-bearers were, at her own request six of her numerous grandsons.

offering, real nice styles for house wear. Wide full skirt with deep flounce, trimming of washable braids. They come in pale blue and white, navy and white, and red and white, each \$1.00 to 1.75.

Fancy Lisle Hose.

Ladies pure lisle thread hose, several patterns, high spliced heels and toes 25c, 40c, and 50c.

Ladies Lisle Hose, embroidered in colors, spliced heels and toes, 50c.

Ladies plain and lace cashmere hose, with embroidered fronts, double soles and heels, 65c and 75c, also a full range of children's and misses open work lisle hose.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3RD.

RUG DEPARTMENT.

Administer Carpet Squares in floral, Oriental, and Conventional designs. A heavy pile carpet in English and German makes suitable for any room.

Price each 20.00 to 35.00.

BRASS ORNAMENTS for drapery purposes. Also brass pole trimmings.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY SQUARES in Standard sizes each \$7.50 to 12.50.

DOOR MATS each from 15c to 1.25.

HEARTH RUGS 27x60—50c to 3.25

ARCH RUGS 36x72—\$2.00 to 6.50.

ART WOOL SQUARES, sizes from 3 x 3 to 3 1/2 x 4 1/2—5.00 to 13.50.

DON'T FORGET.

Sale of Ladies Odd Blouses.

Saturday June 4th.

popular Japanese waists just arrived, plain white and black only, each \$3.00.

Silk Chiffon Ruffs.

Just a few of these beautiful ruffs left, in colors plain black, and white and black, and white, price each \$2.00 to \$6.00.

Bed Spread.

A full range of sizes in white bed spreads. From 75c to \$4.50.

Colored, single bed size, red and white, and blue and white, each 50c.

NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.

Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Lawn Mowers, Shears, Nozzles, Sprays, Menders, at BOYLE & SON.

Fruit Jars.

When wanting these you will do well to call and buy at the
GREY LION GROCERY

CARD OF THANKS.

Mrs. J. R. Goppel, wishes publicly to thank all, who through her deceased husband's illness, have been so kind and sympathetic, and so helpful in many practical ways, and to consider this as coming personally from herself.

F. S. Scott's Barber Shop.

There is nothing more enjoyable than a first-class shave, and you are always sure of getting it here, as we employ nothing but first-class employees. Shop, first door west of Royal Hotel. F. S. Scott, 21th Proprietor.

Gun-Club Shoot.

The Napanee Gun Club had its first shoot for the "Grand Prix" on Monday afternoon, May 30th, instead of the regular Friday meeting, which was postponed to accommodate members wishing to be away on that day. The score was fairly good taking into consideration the high wind, and the boys a little nervous no doubt, knowing this score counts towards the "Championship Belt."

SCORE.

W. C. Smith....	1011	11010	10001	5
A. Kimmerly....	10111	01111	10000	10
F. VanLaven....	00001	00000	10000	2
Mr. Edwards....	10110	00000	01011	6
Gus VanLaven..	11111	00011	10111	11

The best of grinding now done every day with millstones at Close's Mills.

JAS. A. CLOSE.

The Excelsior Fire Company has received an invitation to attend a fireman's demonstration at Ganacque on July 1st.

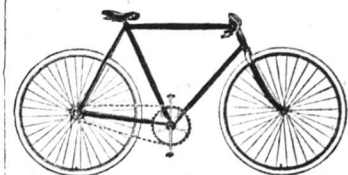
R. R. Gamey will address a gathering in the Napanee Driving Park on Friday, June 10th, at 2 p.m.

The first Friday excursion to Belleville and Trenton, per Sir. Ella Ross, started to-day (Friday).

Something Especially Fine in Dinnerware.

Just to hand this week direct from the potteries, England, three crates of dinner ware in assorted sizes and decorations nothing ever before put on this market at as good value. Anyone expecting matchings kindly call.

THE COXALL CO.



A Canadian Bicycle

Is the One to Buy!

The many reasons for this will be plainly evident when you get it and ride it.

Nothing complicated about it—built of the most durable materials obtainable and carefully constructed.

It's Certain to Give You Satisfaction

Manufactured by

W. J. NORMILE,
NAPANEE BICYCLE WORKS.

Also 100 Second-Hand Wheels ranging in price from \$5.00 up.

Those popular moonlight excursions, the same as were conducted last summer, will commence about the middle of June.

The ferry between Adolphustown and Glenora is expected to start running on Saturday.

A meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of America will be held in Picton on June 8th, 9th and 10th.

In about a Month's Time we expect to be back in our new store.

We are showing a handsome line of Fabrics for spring and summer wear.

Quality, Style, Fit,

and Workmanship guaranteed in every garment we make.

JAMES WALTERS.

The Merchant Tailor,
Napanee.

Harshaw Block, Upstairs, Entrance next Bruyn's Liquor Store.

Courts of Revision.

The following dates have been fixed for holding Courts of Revision throughout the country. The "ads" will be found on another page of this issue.

Town of Napanee, Council Chamber, June 17th, at 7.30 p.m.

Village of Bath, Town Hall, Monday, June 6th, at 7.30 p.m.

Newburgh, Finkle's Hall, Monday, 6th June, 7.30 a.m.

South Fredericksburg, Town Hall, Monday, 6th June, at 10 a.m.

Shelfield, Town Hall, Tamworth, on Monday, 6th June, at 10.30 a.m.

Richmond, Town Hall, Selby, Monday, 6th June, at 10.30 a.m.

Denbigh, A. & A., Denbigh House, Saturday 4th June.

Camden, Town Hall, Centerville, on Monday, 6th June, at 10 a.m.

Berry Boxes,

MADOLE & WILSON.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher